

# PATENTS

? show files

File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2009/UD=200973

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File 347:JAPIO Dec 1976-2009/Jul(Updated 091030)

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? ds

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Set      Items      Description
S1       615413      (BIOLOGIC? OR ZOOLOGIC? OR PHYSIOLOGIC? OR BODY OR
BODILY OR ANATOMIC? OR PATIENT? ? OR PERSON? ? OR PEOPLE? ? OR PATRON?
? OR CUSTOMER? ? OR USER? ?)(5N)(DATA OR SIGN OR SIGNS OR SIGNAL? ? OR
INFORMATION? ? OR INFO OR DATAPOINT? ? OR SPEC OR SPECS OR SPECIFICS OR
TEMPERATURE? ? OR TEMP OR TEMPS OR PULSE? ? OR GLUCOSE)
S2       29366       FEVER? ?
S3       30387       BLOOD() (SUGAR? ? OR COUNT? ? OR LEVEL? ? OR PRESSURE?
?)
S4              38      VITALS
S5       13537       (THYROID OR HORMONE OR HORMONAL? OR STRESS OR
GLUCOSE)(3N) (LEVEL? ? OR AMOUNT? ?)
S6       18873       (HEART OR HEARTS OR HEARTBEAT? ? OR BREATH? OR PULSE? ?
OR RESPIRAT?)(2N)(RATE OR RATES)
S7       230799      DIABET? OR FLU OR INFLUENZA? ? OR FLUS OR HIV OR
HUMAN() IMMUNO() DEFICIENC? OR HUMAN() IMMUNODEFICINEC? OR
ACQUIRED() IMMUNE() DEFICIENC? OR MALARIA? OR CANCER? ? OR ALLERGY OR
ALLERGIES OR HAYFEVER? ? OR HAY() FEVER? ? OR HYPERTENSION? ? OR
HYPERTENSION? ? OR PANDEM? OR EPIDEM? OR OUTBREAK? ?
S8       861828      S1:S7
S9       5373        MORTALIT? OR MORBIDIT?
S10      865526      S8 OR S9
          LIMITALL S10
S11      55065       PREVALENCE OR INCIDENCE OR DISTRIBUT?
```

22/25,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350: Derwent WPIX

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0019526797 *Drawing available*

WPI Acc no: 2009-N95064/200964

**Apparatus for reconverting physical quantity e.g. stress, has color level data  
correction module that corrects color level data when values corresponding to color  
level data does not correspond to color level change rule**

Patent Assignee: TOYOTA JIDOSHA KK (TOYT)

Inventor: KINOSHITA K

Patent Family ( 1 patents, 1 countries )

Patent Number	Kind	Date	Update	Type
JP 2009216632	A	20090924	200964	B

Local Applications (no., kind, date): JP 200862514 A 20080312  
Priority Applications (no., kind, date): JP 200862514 A 20080312

**Alerting Abstract JP A**

NOVELTY - A color level data-acquisition unit (24) acquires color level data from the color level **distribution map**. A color level data correction module (26) corrects color level data when the values corresponding to the color level data does not correspond to the color level change rule. A physical-quantity reversion module (28) carries-out inverse transformation of the corrected color level data to a physical quantity using the color level physical-quantity inverse-transformation formula.

USE - Apparatus for reconvertng physical quantity such as stress, distortion, speed, acceleration, flow velocity, flow volume density and content rate.

ADVANTAGE - The inverse transformation can be appropriately performed to the color level data from the color level **distribution map**.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The drawing shows a block diagram of the physical quantity reversion apparatus. (Drawing includes non-English language text)

12 CPU

14 Scanner

24 Color level data-acquisition unit

26 Color level data correction module

28 Physical-quantity reversion module

22/5,K/91 (Item 6 from file: 347)  
DIALOG(R)File 347: JAPIO  
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08494281 \*\*Image available\*\*

**INFERENCE INFORMATION CREATION DEVICE, INFERENCE  
DISTRIBUTION MAP CREATION SYSTEM AND INFERENCE  
INFORMATION CREATION PROGRAM**

**Pub. No.:** 2005-242541 [JP 2005242541 A ]

**Published:** September 08, 2005 (20050908)

**Inventor:** MURAMATSU KIYOHARU

MAKINO SATORU

SUZUKI HIROAKI

**Applicant:** BROTHER IND LTD

**Application No.:** 2004-049583 [JP 200449583]

**Filed:** February 25, 2004 (20040225)

**International Class:** G06N-005/04

**ABSTRACT**

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To reflect information inputted by a user in inference information to create the high-accuracy inference information.

SOLUTION: This inference information creation device 1 is connected with a **body** temperature **sensor** 182 **measuring a body** temperature of the user, a perspiration **sensor** 183 measuring perspiration, and a heart rate **sensor** 184 measuring a heart rate through an input **detection part** 180, and a **measurement** value from each the **sensor** is acquired. An input panel 181 connected to the input **detection part** 180 is provided with: an intention transmission switch 152 turned on/off to input switch information so as to intentionally input intention of the user by the user oneself; and an inference mode selection switch 153 selecting an arbitrary inference mode from a plurality of inference modes. Based on the **sensor** measurement value and the switch information, the inference information about the user is created by the arbitrary inference mode.

COPYRIGHT: (C)2005,JPO&NCIPI

\*\*Image available\*\*

#### **INFERENCE INFORMATION CREATION DEVICE, INFERENCE DISTRIBUTION MAP CREATION SYSTEM AND INFERENCE INFORMATION CREATION PROGRAM**

#### **ABSTRACT**

...high-accuracy inference information.

SOLUTION: This inference information creation device 1 is connected with a **body** temperature **sensor** 182 **measuring a body** temperature of the user, a perspiration **sensor** 183 measuring perspiration, and a heart rate **sensor** 184 measuring a heart rate through an input **detection part** 180, and a **measurement** value from each the **sensor** is acquired. An input panel 181 connected to the input **detection part** 180 is provided with: an intention transmission switch 152 turned on/off to input switch... ..153 selecting an arbitrary inference mode from a plurality of inference modes. Based on the **sensor** measurement value and the switch information, the inference information about the user is created by... Di01

22/5,K/92 (Item 7 from file: 347)

DIALOG(R)File 347: JAPIO

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08031764 \*\*Image available\*\*

#### **MAP INFORMATION PROVIDING SYSTEM**

**Pub. No.:** 2004-144523 [JP 2004144523 A ]

**Published:** May 20, 2004 (20040520)

**Inventor:** TANIZAKI MASAOKI  
MARUYAMA KISHIKO  
SHIMADA SHIGERU

**Applicant:** HITACHI LTD

**Application No.:** 2002-307547 [JP 2002307547]

**Filed:** October 22, 2002 (20021022)

**International Class:** G01C-021/00; G08G-001/137; G09B-029/00; H04B-007/26;  
H04Q-007/20; H04Q-007/34

## ABSTRACT

**PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED:** To **distribute map** information whose distribution is requested from a user within a predetermined distribution interval.

**SOLUTION:** A **map** information providing system has a target amount-of-data value calculation section for calculating a target amount-of-data value for **map** information to be distributed to the user, an amount-of-data reduction rate calculation section for calculating a target reduction rate for the amount of data of the **map** information whose distribution is requested from the user, and an amount-of-data reduction-processing section for reducing the amount of data of the **map** information on the basis of the target reduction rate for the amount of data. The amount-of-data reduction-processing section selects an optimum reduction method out of two or more reduction methods, and reduces the amount of data of the **map** information.

30/25,K/22 (Item 22 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R)File 350: Derwent WPIX  
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0017393526 *Drawing available*  
WPI Acc no: 2008-C13966/200816  
XRPX Acc No: N2008-171631

**Map information distribution system has information delivery apparatus that transmits map image of each floor in multi-storey building to mobile phone, when image transmission request is received from mobile phone**

Patent Assignee: TOSHIBA KK (TOKE)

Inventor: SAKATA Y

Patent Family ( 1 patents, 1 countries )

Patent Number	Kind	Date	Update	Type
JP 2008033043	A	20080214	200816	B

Local Applications (no., kind, date): JP 2006206749 A 20060728

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): JP 2006206749 A 20060728

### Alerting Abstract JP A

NOVELTY - The **map** information **distribution** system (1) has a generation unit (47) that generates map image of each floor in multi-storey building along with a route **map** indicating present position of **user** and destination position. An **information** delivery apparatus (4) transmits **map** image of each floor to a mobile phone (3), when image transmission request is received from the mobile phone.

DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for map information delivery method.

USE - **Map** information **distribution** system.

ADVANTAGE - The map image can be transmitted efficiently to the portable terminal such as mobile phone, personal computer (PC) and personal digital assistant (PDA) by using a simple technique.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The drawing shows a block diagram of the **map** information **distribution** system. (Drawing includes non-English language text)

1 **Map** information **distribution** system

3 Mobile phone

4 Information delivery apparatus

41 Map information delivery server

47 Generation unit

30/25,K/89 (Item 89 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350: Derwent WPIX

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0009401382 *Drawing available*

WPI Acc no: 1999-337519/199928

XRPX Acc No: N1999-252944

**Visual representation of collection of data**

Patent Assignee: MAGARSHAK Y (MAGA-I)

Inventor: MAGARSHAK Y

Patent Family ( 3 patents, 70 countries )

Patent Number	Kind	Date	Update	Type
WO 1999023611	A1	19990514	199928	B
US 5912674	A	19990615	199930	E
AU 199913797	A	19990524	199940	E

Local Applications (no., kind, date): WO 1998US23475 A 19981103; US 1997963052 A 19971103; AU 199913797 A 19981103

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 1997963052 A 19971103

### Alerting Abstract WO A1

NOVELTY - converting graph to two dimensional map and displaying map on computer USE - For computer display.

ADVANTAGE - Provides complete graphical representation of data. Easy to navigate information. Convenient.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - fig 3 shows a hierarchy of maps representing a system where b is a detail of an area of a, and so on.

Original Publication Data by Authority Argentina **Publication No. ...Original**

**Abstracts:**conventional geographical features, these geographical features being used to represent symbolically various aspects of the **data**. The **user** of the system **sees** a large-scale **map**, preferably having the **form** of a globe, which represents the entire data collection. By expanding more detailed portions of... ... as a hierarchy of two-dimensional maps displayed on a computer monitor. The data is **used** to generate an **incidence** matrix, representing interrelationships among elements of the data. The matrix is then used to construct... ... conventional geographical features, these geographical features being used to represent symbolically various aspects of the **data** (b, c and d). The **user** of the **system** sees a large-scale **map**, preferably a globe (a), representing the entire data **collection**. By expanding more detailed portions of the **map**, the **user** accesses to a plurality of lower-level **maps**. At the lowest hierarchial level, the user sees a simple graph showing the interrelationships among data elements in the **data** collection (e), allowing the **user** to access basic **data** elements. The invention permits the **user** to analyze a large **data** collection, and/or to study large sytems.

## BIBLIOGRAPHIC

### ? show files

File 1:ERIC 1965-2009/Oct  
(c) format only 2009 Dialog  
File 155:MEDLINE(R) 1950-2009/Nov 12  
(c) format only 2009 Dialog  
File 5:Biosis Previews(R) 1926-2009/Nov W2  
(c) 2009 The Thomson Corporation  
File 972:EMBASE 1947-2009/Nov 13  
(c) 2009 Elsevier B.V.  
File 24:CSA Life Sciences Abstracts 1966-2009/Dec  
(c) 2009 CSA.  
File 35:Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2009/Sep  
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(c) 2009 The IET  
File 6:NTIS 1964-2009/Nov W4  
(c) 2009 NTIS, Intl Cpyrght All Rights Res  
File 8:Ei Compendex(R) 1884-2009/Nov W1  
(c) 2009 Elsevier Eng. Info. Inc.  
File 99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2009/Oct  
(c) 2009 The HW Wilson Co.  
File 136:BioEngineering Abstracts 1966-2007/Jan  
(c) 2007 CSA.  
File 163:Ageline(R) 1965-2009/Jun  
(c) format only 2009 Dialog  
File 144:Pascal 1973-2009/Nov W3  
(c) 2009 INIST/CNRS

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Set	Items	Description
S1	1634251	(BIOLOGIC? OR ZOOLOGIC? OR PHYSIOLOGIC? OR BODY OR BODILY OR ANATOMIC? OR PATIENT? ? OR PERSON? ? OR PEOPLE? ? OR PATRON? ? OR CUSTOMER? ? OR USER? ?) (5N) (DATA OR SIGN OR SIGNS OR SIGNAL? ? OR INFORMATION? ? OR INFO OR DATAPOINT? ? OR SPEC OR SPECS OR SPECIFICS OR TEMPERATURE? ? OR TEMP OR TEMPS OR PULSE? ? OR GLUCOSE)
S2	463709	FEVER? ?
S3	1776629	BLOOD() (SUGAR? ? OR COUNT? ? OR LEVEL? ? OR PRESSURE? ?)
S4	318	VITALS
S5	478744	(THYROID OR HORMONE OR HORMONAL? OR STRESS OR GLUCOSE) (3N) (LEVEL? ? OR AMOUNT? ?)
S6	695263	(HEART OR HEARTS OR HEARTBEAT? ? OR BREATH? OR PULSE? ? OR RESPIRAT?) (2N) (RATE OR RATES)
S7	7952599	DIABET? OR FLU OR INFLUENZA? ? OR FLUS OR HIV OR HUMAN() IMMUNO() DEFICIENC? OR HUMAN() IMMUNODEFICINEC? OR ACQUIRED() IMMUNE() DEFICIENC? OR MALARIA? OR CANCER? ? OR ALLERGY OR

ALLERGIES OR HAYFEVER? ? OR HAY()FEVER? ? OR HYPERTENSION? ? OR  
HYPERTENSION? ? OR PANDEMIC? ? OR EPIDEMIC? ?

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S9 605285 S8(15N)(MAP OR MAPS OR MAPPED OR MAPPING OR TRACKER? ?  
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CITYWIDE OR WORLDWIDE OR WORLD OR GLOBAL? OR REGIONAL? OR  
COUNTRY OR COUNTRIES OR CARTOGRAPH? OR BUILDINGWIDE OR HOSPITALWIDE OR  
SPATIAL? OR COUNTY OR COUNTIES OR VILLAGE OR VILLAGES OR ATLAS OR  
ATLASES)

LIMITALL S9

S10 2 WORLDMAPPER? ?  
S11 2 S10 AND S8  
S12 273 TRACKER? ?  
S13 217 S9()S12  
S14 44134 MAP OR MAPS  
S15 2143 ATLAS OR ATLASES  
S16 14 S13 AND (S14 OR S15)  
S17 14 S16 NOT S11  
S18 10 S17/2004:2009  
S19 4 S17 NOT S18  
S20 4 RD (unique items)  
S21 1993 CARTOGRAPH?  
S22 110630 PREVALENCE OR INCIDENCE  
S23 38 S22()S14  
S24 38 S23 AND S8  
S25 38 S24 NOT (S16 OR S11)  
S26 16 S25/2004:2009  
S27 22 S25 NOT S26  
S28 12 RD (unique items)  
S29 1214 (SPATIAL? OR SPATIOTEMPORAL?)(3N)(CHART OR CHARTS OR  
GRAPH OR GRAPHS OR REPRESENTATION? ? OR SCHEMA? ? OR SCHEMATI? OR  
VISUAL?)

S30 67395 STATE(1X)STATE OR COUNTR?(1X)COUNTR? OR REGIONAL? OR  
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OR PLACE(1X)PLACE OR (ZIPCODE? ? OR ZIP()(CODE OR CODES))(1X)(ZIPCODE?  
? OR ZIP()(CODE OR CODES)) OR LOCATION(1X)LOCATION OR REGION(1X)REGION  
OR FLOOR(1X)FLOOR OR ROOM(1X)ROOM OR WARD(1X)WARD

S31 10573 S8(7N)(S12 OR WEARABLE(3N)COMPUTER? ? OR SENSER? ? OR  
SENSOR OR SENSORS OR BIOSENS?R? ? OR DETECT?R? ? OR MONIT?R? ? OR  
SCANNER? ? OR (SENSE? ? OR SENSING OR TRACK? OR DETECT? OR MEASUR? OR  
MONIT?R? OR SCAN OR SCANS OR SCANNING OR SCANNED)(5N)(DEVICE? ? OR  
INSTRUMENT? OR IMPLEMENT? ? OR APPARAT? OR APPLIANCE? ? OR SYSTEM? ? OR  
ASSEMBL? OR MECHANISM? ? OR MEMBER? ? OR ELEMENT? ? OR TOOL? OR UNIT OR  
UNITS OR MODULE? ? OR MICRODEVICE? ? OR PIECE OR PIECES OR PART OR  
PARTS OR PORTION? ? OR STRUCTURE? ? OR BODY OR BODIES OR OBJECT? ? OR  
ITEM OR ITEMS OR COMPONENT? ?)

S32 1403 S22(3N)(S29 OR S30 OR S21 OR S14 OR S15)  
S33 13 S32 AND S31  
S34 13 S33 NOT (S24 OR S16 OR S11)  
S35 9 S34/2004:2009  
S36 4 S34 NOT S35  
S37 1 RD (unique items)  
S38 53705 S8(5N)(S29 OR S30 OR S21 OR S14 OR S15)  
S39 22433 S8(5N)GEOGRAPH?  
S40 1048 S31 AND S38  
S41 591 S31 AND S39  
S42 354 S31(7N)S39

S43 414 S31(7N)S14  
 S44 10004 (S38 OR S39)/TI  
 S45 3228 S1(5N)S14  
 S46 106 S45(S)S31  
 S47 100 S46 NOT (S33 OR S24 OR S16 OR S11)  
 S48 47 S47/2004:2009  
 S49 53 S47 NOT S48  
 S50 38 RD (unique items)  
 S51 584 S8(5N)S21  
 S52 12 S51(S)S31  
 S53 10 S52 NOT (S46 OR S33 OR S24 OR S16 OR S11)  
 S54 10 RD (unique items)  
 S55 422 S8(7N)S29  
 S56 7 S55(S)S31  
 S57 7 S56 NOT (S52 OR S46 OR S33 OR S24 OR S16 OR S11)  
 S58 6 RD (unique items)  
 S59 1204 S8(5N)S15  
 S60 9 S59(S)S31  
 S61 9 S60 NOT (S56 OR S52 OR S46 OR S33 OR S24 OR S16 OR S11)  
 S62 5 RD (unique items)  
 S63 3148 S1(5N)S30  
 S64 70 S63(7N)S31  
 S65 70 S64 NOT (S60 OR S56 OR S52 OR S46 OR S33 OR S24 OR S16  
 OR S11)  
 S66 20 S65/2004:2009  
 S67 50 S65 NOT S66  
 S68 31 RD (unique items)  
 S69 60158 DISTRIBUT?  
 S70 8337 S39(7N)S69  
 S71 40 S70(7N)S31  
 S72 40 S71 NOT (S64 OR S60 OR S56 OR S52 OR S46 OR S33 OR S24  
 OR S16 OR S11)  
 S73 23 S72/2004:2009  
 S74 17 S72 NOT S73  
 S75 17 RD (unique items)  
 S76 851 S38(7N)S69  
 S77 31 S76 AND S31  
 S78 27 S77 NOT (S71 OR S64 OR S60 OR S56 OR S52 OR S46 OR S33  
 OR S24 OR S16 OR S11)  
 S79 11 S78/2004:2009  
 S80 16 S78 NOT S79  
 S81 7 RD (unique items)  
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11/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 972)  
 DIALOG(R)File 972: EMBASE  
 (c) 2009 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

0081633419 EMBASE No: 2007066851  
**Worldmapper: The human anatomy of a small planet**

Dorling D.

Department of Geography, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, United Kingdom  
**Author email:** Daniel.dorling@sheffield.ac.uk  
**Corresp. Author/Affil:** Dorling D.: Department of Geography, University of Sheffield,  
Sheffield, United Kingdom  
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PLoS Medicine ( PLoS Med. ) ( United States ) January 1, 2007 , 4/1 (0013-0018)

ISSN: 1549-1277 eISSN: 1549-1676

**Item Identifier (DOI):** [10.1371/journal.pmed.0040001](http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.0040001)

**URL:** <http://medicine.plosjournals.org/archive/1549-1676/4/1/pdf/10.1371/journal.pmed.0040001-S.pdf>

**Document Type:** Journal ; Review **Record Type:** Citation

**Language:** English

**Number of References:** 12

**Medical Descriptors:**

\* medical literature

anatomy; astronomy; geographic distribution; **malaria**; medical research; review

**SECTION HEADINGS:**

Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology

37/2/1 (Item 1 from file: 23)

DIALOG(R)File 23: CSA Technology Research Database

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0007682501 IP Accession No: A06-43-41850

**A Malaria Information System For Prediction And Monitoring Of Epidemics**

Anderson, E C International Space University, Strasbourg, France

**Author Email:** EdwardAnderson 78@hotmail.com

**Publication Date:** 2003

**Publisher:** International Astronautical Federation , 8-10 rue Mario-Nikis , Paris Cedex ,  
15

**Country Of Publication:** France

**Publisher Url:** <http://www.iafastro.com>

**Publisher Email:** iafwebcontact@iafastro.org

**Conference:**

54th International Astronautical Congress , Bremen , Germany , 28 Sept.-3 Oct. 2003

**Document Type:** Conference Paper

**Record Type:** Abstract

**Language:** English

**Report No:** IAC-03-C.2.08

**File Segment:** Aerospace & High Technology

**Descriptors:** Remote sensing; Satellite navigation systems; Telecommunications;

Geographic information systems; Malaria; Epidemics; El Nino; Risk assessment; Environmental monitoring; Prediction analysis techniques; Information systems; Climatology; Deforestation; Flooding; Incidence ; Climate  
**Subj Catg:** 43, Earth Resources and Remote Sensing

28/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 155)  
DIALOG(R)File 155: MEDLINE(R)  
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15411047 **PMID:** 12820942

**[Study on the distribution of malaria in Hainan province through spatial local interpolation technique]**

Su Yong-qiang; Zhang Zhi-ying; Xu De-zhong; Xi Yun-zhen; Wang Shan-qing; Li Cai-xu

Department of Epidemiology, Faculty of Preventive Medicine, Fourth Military Medical University, Xi'an 710032, China.

Zhonghua liu xing bing xue za zhi = Zhonghua liuxingbingxue zazhi ( China ) Apr 2003 , 24 (4) p269-71 , **ISSN:** 0254-6450--Print **Journal Code:** 8208604

Publishing Model Print

**Document type:** English Abstract; Journal Article; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

**Languages:** CHINESE

**Main Citation Owner:** NLM

**Record type:** MEDLINE; Completed

**Subfile:** INDEX MEDICUS

**OBJECTIVE:** To explore the spatial distribution of **malaria** in Hainan province.

**METHODS:** Maps of spatial distribution on **malaria** incidence in Hainan province from 1995 to 1999 were produced, using a spatial local interpolation technique in the ArcGIS 8.1 software. Cross-validation techniques were used to evaluate the fitness of the distribution maps. **RESULTS:** The spatial distribution of **malaria** in Hainan province from 1995 to 1999 showed that the incidence of **malaria** in the southern part of Hainan province were higher than that in the north. In the south, the incidence of **malaria** in east coastal areas were higher than that of other parts, especially in Wuzhi and Yingge mountains. The prediction error of the cross-validation indicated that the spatial distribution maps of **malaria** in Hainan had good fitness of **malaria** incidence of Hainan province. **CONCLUSION:** Spatial local interpolation technique seemed to be promising in describing the spatial distribution of **malaria**.

**Tags:** Female; Male

**Descriptors:** \*Geographic Information Systems; \*Malaria--epidemiology--EP ; Adult; China--epidemiology--EP; Data Collection; Humans; **Incidence; Maps as Topic;** Middle Aged; Satellite Communications

**Record Date Created:** 20030624

**Record Date Completed:** 20041116

28/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 155)  
DIALOG(R)File 155: MEDLINE(R)  
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15135942 PMID: 12588086

**^Using hierarchical spatial models for cancer control planning in Minnesota (United States).**

Short Margaret; Carlin Bradley P; Bushhouse Sally  
Division of Biostatistics, School of Public Health, University of Minnesota, MMC 303,  
420 Delaware St SE, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455, USA.

Cancer causes & control - CCC ( Netherlands ) Dec 2002 , 13 (10) p903-16 , ISSN:  
0957-5243--Print **Journal Code:** 9100846

**Contract/Grant No.:** 2-R01-ES07750; ES; NIEHS NIH HHS United States;  
U75/CCU510693; CC; CDC HHS United States

Publishing Model Print

**Document type:** Journal Article; Research Support, U.S. Gov't, Non-P.H.S.; Research  
Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.

**Languages:** ENGLISH

**Main Citation Owner:** NLM

**Record type:** MEDLINE; Completed

**Subfile:** INDEX MEDICUS

**OBJECTIVE:** Region-specific maps of **cancer** incidence, mortality, late detection rates, and screening rates can be very helpful in the planning, targeting, and coordination of **cancer** control activities. Unfortunately, past efforts in this area have been few, and have not used appropriate statistical models that account for the correlation of rates across both neighboring regions and different **cancer** types. In this article we develop such models, and apply them to the problem of **cancer** control in the counties of Minnesota during the period 1993-1997. **METHODS:** We use hierarchical Bayesian spatial statistical methods, implemented using modern Markov chain Monte Carlo computing techniques and software. **RESULTS:** Our approach results in spatially smoothed maps emphasizing either **cancer** prevention or **cancer** outcome for breast, colorectal, and lung **cancer**, as well as an overall map which combines results from these three individual **cancers**. **CONCLUSIONS:** Our methods enable us to produce a more statistically accurate picture of the geographic distribution of important **cancer** prevention and outcome variables in Minnesota, and appear useful for making decisions regarding targeting **cancer** control resources within the state.

**Descriptors:** \*Models, Statistical; \*Neoplasms--epidemiology--EP; \*Neoplasms--prevention and control--PC ; Bayes Theorem; Decision Support Techniques; Health Behavior; Humans; **Incidence;** **Maps as Topic;** Markov Chains; Minnesota --epidemiology--EP; Monte Carlo Method; Neoplasm Staging; Neoplasms --mortality--MO

**Record Date Created:** 20030217

**Record Date Completed:** 20030520

28/5/3 (Item 3 from file: 155)  
DIALOG(R)File 155: MEDLINE(R)  
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15088378 PMID: 12471334

**[How to choose in practice a model to describe the geographic variation of cancer incidence? Example of gastrointestinal cancers from Cote-d'Or]**

Comment choisir en pratique le modele permettant de decrire la variation geographique de l'incidence des **cancers**? Exemple des **cancers** digestifs de la Cote-d'Or.

David S; Remontet L; Bouvier A M; Faivre J; Colonna M; Esteve J  
Service de Biostatistiques, Bat. 1M, Centre Hospitalier Lyon-Sud, 165, chemin du Grand-Revoyet, 69495 Pierre-Benite Cedex, France. david@lyon.inserm.fr  
Revue d'epidemiologie et de sante publique ( France ) Oct 2002 , 50 (5) p413-25 ,  
ISSN: 0398-7620--Print **Journal Code:** 7608039

Publishing Model Print; Comment in Rev Epidemiol Sante Publique. 2002 Oct;50(5) 409-12; Comment in PMID 12471333

**Document type:** English Abstract; Journal Article; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't; Review

**Languages:** FRENCH

**Main Citation Owner:** NLM

**Record type:** MEDLINE; Completed

**Subfile:** INDEX MEDICUS; Toxibib

**BACKGROUNDS:** In epidemiology, standardized Incidence Ratio (SIR) can have large variance and it is then difficult to distinguish random fluctuations from real spatial variations when describing spatial variations in the rate of **cancer**. In this context, hierarchical model produce smoothed relative risks estimations helpful for solving this problem. The main advantage of these methods is to combine information of each geographical area with that obtained from prior assumption on the similarity between geographical sub-units. Nevertheless different assumptions produce different geographical maps of incidence of **cancer**, and the purpose of the present study was the development of a strategy to choose the most satisfactory description of the incidence of digestive **cancer** in a French department. **METHODS:** The strategy to choose the most satisfactory geographical map depends on the following criteria: variability between geographical sub-units, auto-correlation, and variability within geographical sub-unit. These criteria have been estimated from observed data for each site of **cancer**.

**RESULTS:** This strategy was applied to digestive tract **cancers** diagnosed between 1976 and 1997 in the department of Cote-d'Or, France. High-risk areas were often detected in the urban zone of the department, but without autocorrelation in most cases.

**CONCLUSION:** This strategy permitted to describe **cancers** in very small areas, avoiding to a large extent the danger of focusing on falsely positive high-risk areas. ( 32 Refs.)

**Descriptors:** \*Gastrointestinal Neoplasms--epidemiology--EP; \*Models, Statistical; \*Population Surveillance--methods--MT ; Algorithms; Bias (Epidemiology); Decision Trees; Environmental Exposure --adverse effects--AE; Environmental Exposure--analysis--AN; France --epidemiology--EP; Gastrointestinal Neoplasms--etiology--ET;

Geography; Humans; **Incidence; Maps as Topic**; Poisson Distribution; Registries; Regression Analysis; Residence Characteristics; Risk; Risk Factors; Space-Time Clustering

**Record Date Created:** 20021209

**Record Date Completed:** 20030117

28/5/4 (Item 4 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R)File 155: MEDLINE(R)

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14974894 **PMID:** 12244035

**Mapping disease incidence in suburban areas using remotely sensed data.**

Tran Annelise; Gardon Jacques; Weber Sacha; Polidori Laurent  
Laboratoire d'Epidemiologie, Institut Pasteur de la Guyane, Cayenne, French Guiana.  
tran@cayenne.ird.fr

American journal of epidemiology ( United States ) Oct 1 2002 , 156 (7) p662-8 ,  
**ISSN:** 0002-9262--Print **Journal Code:** 7910653

Publishing Model Print

**Document type:** Journal Article; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

**Languages:** ENGLISH

**Main Citation Owner:** NLM

**Record type:** MEDLINE; Completed

**Subfile:** INDEX MEDICUS

A method using remotely sensed data was developed to map the incidence of **Q fever** in the vicinity of Cayenne, French Guiana. A satellite image was processed to map land cover and generate a population density index, which was used to determine areas of high disease incidence during the 1996-2000 period. A comparison with results obtained using population census data showed strong concordance between the two **incidence maps**. All high-incidence areas identified using population census data were also detected using remotely sensed data. This demonstrates the potential of remote sensing as a new tool for rapid mapping of disease incidence in epidemiologic surveys.

**Descriptors:** \***Q Fever**--epidemiology--EP; \*Spacecraft ; Disease Outbreaks; French Guiana--epidemiology--EP; Humans; **Incidence; Maps as Topic**; Population Density

**Record Date Created:** 20020923

**Record Date Completed:** 20021025

28/5/5 (Item 5 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R)File 155: MEDLINE(R)

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13873002 **PMID:** 10960854

**Triple-goal estimates for disease mapping.**

Shen W; Louis T A

Eli Lilly and Company, Lilly Corporate Center, Indianapolis, Indiana 46285, USA.  
shen@lilly.com

Statistics in medicine ( ENGLAND ) Sep 15-30 2000 , 19 (17-18) p2295-308 , ISSN: 0277-6715--Print **Journal Code:** 8215016

Publishing Model Print

**Document type:** Journal Article

**Languages:** ENGLISH

**Main Citation Owner:** NLM

**Record type:** MEDLINE; Completed

**Subfile:** INDEX MEDICUS

Maps of regional morbidity and mortality rates play an important role in assessing environmental equity. They provide effective tools for identifying areas with potentially elevated risk, determining spatial trend, and formulating and validating aetiological hypotheses about disease. Bayes and empirical Bayes methods produce stable small-area rate estimates that retain geographic and demographic resolution. The beauty of the Bayesian approach lies in its ability to structure complicated models, inferential goals and analyses. Three inferential goals are relevant to disease mapping and risk assessment: (i) computing accurate estimates of disease rates in small geographic areas; (ii) estimating the distribution of disease rates over the region; (iii) ranking the disease rates so that environmental investigation can be prioritized. No single set of estimates can simultaneously optimize these three goals, and Shen and Louis propose a set of estimates that perform well on all three goals. These are optimal for estimating the distribution of rates and for ranking, and maintain a high accuracy in estimating area-specific rates. However, the Shen/Louis method is sensitive to choice of priors. To address this issue we introduce a robustified version of the method based on a smoothed non-parametric estimate of the prior. We evaluate the performance of this method through a simulation study, and illustrate it using a data set of county-specific lung **cancer** rates in Ohio. Copyright 2000 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

**Descriptors:** \*Bayes Theorem; \*Epidemiologic Methods; \*Lung Neoplasms--mortality--MO ; Algorithms; Humans; **Incidence;** **Maps as Topic;** Ohio --epidemiology--EP; Poisson Distribution; Risk Assessment

**Record Date Created:** 20010228

**Record Date Completed:** 20010301

28/5/6 (Item 6 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R)File 155: MEDLINE(R)

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13131396 PMID: 10064915

**[Cholera epidemic in Senegal in 1995-1996: an example of geographic approach to health]**

L'épidémie de choléra de 1995-1996 au Sénégal: un exemple de démarche de géographie de la santé.

Roquet D; Diallo A; Kodio B; Daff B M; Fenech C; Etard J F

District sanitaire de Fatick, Senegal.

Sante (Montrouge, France) ( FRANCE ) Nov-Dec 1998 , 8 (6) p421-8 , ISSN: 1157-5999--Print **Journal Code:** 9212437

Publishing Model Print

**Document type:** Comparative Study; English Abstract; Journal Article; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

**Languages:** FRENCH

**Main Citation Owner:** NLM

**Record type:** MEDLINE; Completed

**Subfile:** INDEX MEDICUS

There have been many cholera outbreaks in Senegal since 1971. The last outbreak began in the Dakar region in August 1995. It spread to the Diourbel, Fatick, Saint-Louis and Thies regions. In January 1996, the outbreak hit the Niakhar study area in the Fatick region. A team from ORSTOM (the French Institute of Scientific Research for Development in Cooperation) has been recording demographic events in this area for almost 15 years. The geographic approach is based on the automated mapping of cholera in hamlets and villages. Such studies investigate the factors determining the spread of diseases, within the context of land use. Three sets of data were used: demographic data that had been routinely collected and were available from a database, digitized maps and epidemiological data from a surveillance system set up to monitor the outbreak. A series of **incidence maps**, over time and on various scales, were generated using specialized software. The maps were analyzed and the outbreak was found to be heterogeneous over time. There were two waves of the outbreak and differences according to age and gender. The degree of heterogeneity depended on the place of residence. Heterogeneity was probably determined by village size, roads and the concentration of inhabitants within hamlets, which is roughly equivalent to the number of people per bore hole. These preliminary results suggest that further research is necessary, looking at different geographical scales (e.g. households, districts and regions). Qualitative studies of water use and the organization of the water supply are also required.

**Tags:** Female; Male

**Descriptors:** \*Cholera--epidemiology--EP; \*Disease Outbreaks ; Adolescent; Adult; Age Factors; Child; Child, Preschool; Cohort Studies; Humans; Infant; Infant, Newborn; Middle Aged; Seasons; Senegal --epidemiology--EP; Topography, Medical

**Record Date Created:** 19990322

**Record Date Completed:** 19990322

28/5/7 (Item 7 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R)File 155: MEDLINE(R)

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12572589 **PMID:** 9351140

**A study of the breast cancer dynamics in North Carolina.**

Christakos G; Lai J J

Department of Environmental Sciences and Engineering, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill 27599-7400, USA.

Social science & medicine (1982) ( ENGLAND ) Nov 1997 , 45 (10) p1503-17 ,  
ISSN: 0277-9536--Print **Journal Code:** 8303205

**Contract/Grant No.:** P42 ES05948-02; ES; NIEHS NIH HHS United States  
Publishing Model Print

**Document type:** Journal Article; Research Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.

**Languages:** ENGLISH

**Main Citation Owner:** NLM

**Record type:** MEDLINE; Completed

**Subfile:** INDEX MEDICUS

This work is concerned with the study of breast **cancer** incidence in the State of North Carolina. Methodologically, the current analysis illustrates the importance of spatiotemporal random field modelling and introduces a mode of reasoning that is based on a combination of inductive and deductive processes. The composite space/time analysis utilizes the variability characteristics of incidence and the mathematical features of the random field model to fit it to the data. The analysis is significantly general and can efficiently represent non-homogeneous and non-stationary characteristics of breast **cancer** variation. Incidence predictions are produced using data at the same time period as well as data from other time periods and disease registries. The random field provides a rigorous and systematic method for generating detailed maps, which offer a quantitative description of the incidence variation from place to place and from time to time, together with a measure of the accuracy of the **incidence maps**. Spatiotemporal mapping accounts for the geographical locations and the time instants of the incidence observations, which is not usually the case with most empirical Bayes methods. It is also more accurate than purely spatial statistics methods, and can offer valuable information about the breast **cancer** risk and dynamics in North Carolina. Field studies could be initialized in high-rate areas identified by the maps in an effort to uncover environmental or life-style factors that might be responsible for the high risk rates. Also, the **incidence maps** can help elucidate causal mechanisms, explain disease occurrences at a certain scale, and offer guidance in health management and administration.

**Tags:** Female

**Descriptors:** \*Breast Neoplasms--epidemiology--EP; \*Models, Statistical; \*Topography, Medical--methods--MT; Automatic Data Processing; Causality; Cross-Sectional Studies; Forecasting; Humans; Incidence; Longitudinal Studies; North Carolina--epidemiology--EP; Registries--statistics and numerical data--SN; Space-Time Clustering; Stochastic Processes; Time Factors

**Record Date Created:** 19980204

**Record Date Completed:** 19980204

28/5/8 (Item 1 from file: 5)

DIALOG(R)File 5: Biosis Previews(R)

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15406713 **Biosis No.:** 200000125026

**Hepatocarcinoma in the tropics**

**Author:** Klotz F (Reprint); Debonne J M; Richecoeur M

**Author Address:** Service de pathologie digestive, HIA Clermont Tonnerre, 29240, Brest Naval, France\*\*France

**Journal:** Acta Endoscopica 29 ( 4 ): p 445-451 1999 1999

**Medium:** print

**ISSN:** 0240-642X

**Document Type:** Article

**Record Type:** Abstract

**Language:** English; French

**Abstract:** Hepatocarcinoma is an important scourge in the tropics where it represents a major cause of mortality by **cancer**. It is often lately diagnosed and the only therapeutic means of fighting it are palliative. The determining factors of hepatic carcinogenesis are dominated by the hepatitis B virus, the global **prevalence map** of which traces that of liver **cancer**. There is a genetic susceptibility in the occurrence of this **cancer**. Other factors are important or adjuvant: hepatitis C virus, alcohol, an excess of iron and aflatoxin, which has proven mutagenic effects. Only the suppression of the principal factor (hepatitis B virus) by mass vaccination may reduce the prevalence of this tumor which is decimating the young population in these developing countries.

**Registry Numbers:** 64-17-5: alcohol; 7439-89-6: iron

**DESCRIPTORS:**

**Major Concepts:** Gastroenterology--Human Medicine, Medical Sciences; Oncology--Human Medicine, Medical Sciences; Epidemiology--Population Studies

**Biosystematic Names:** Flaviviridae--Positive Sense ssRNA Viruses, Viruses, Microorganisms; Hepadnaviridae--DNA and RNA Reverse Transcribing Viruses, Viruses, Microorganisms; Hominidae--Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia

**Organisms:** hepatitis C virus (Flaviviridae)--pathogen; hepatitis B virus (Hepadnaviridae)--pathogen; human (Hominidae)--patient

**Organisms: Parts Etc:** liver--digestive system

**Common Taxonomic Terms:** Positive Sense Single-Stranded RNA Viruses; DNA and RNA Reverse Transcribing Viruses; Microorganisms; Viruses; Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Primates; Vertebrates

**Diseases:** hepatitis B virus infection--digestive system disease, viral disease; hepatitis C virus infection--digestive system disease, viral disease; hepatocarcinoma--digestive system disease, neoplastic disease, diagnosis, prevention, risk factors

**Mesh Terms:** Hepatitis B (MeSH); Hepatitis C (MeSH); Carcinoma, Hepatocellular (MeSH)

**Chemicals & Biochemicals:** aflatoxin; alcohol--consumption; iron

**Methods & Equipment:** hepatitis B virus vaccination--immunologic method

**Geographical Name:** Africa (Ethiopian region); Asia (Palearctic region)

**Miscellaneous Terms:** **Concept Codes:** mortality; palliation; tropics; young population

**Concept Codes:**

10069 Biochemistry studies - Minerals

12504 Pathology - Diagnostic

14004 Digestive system - Physiology and biochemistry

14006 Digestive system - Pathology  
24004 Neoplasms - Pathology, clinical aspects and systemic effects  
33506 Virology - Animal host viruses  
34502 Immunology - General and methods  
36006 Medical and clinical microbiology - Virology  
37052 Public health: epidemiology - Communicable diseases  
37054 Public health: epidemiology - Organic diseases and neoplasms  
37056 Public health: epidemiology - Miscellaneous

**Biosystematic Codes:**

03615 Flaviviridae  
03301 Hepadnaviridae  
86215 Hominidae

28/5/9 (Item 2 from file: 5)  
DIALOG(R)File 5: Biosis Previews(R)  
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10233189 **Biosis No.:** 199090017668

**GEOCHEMICAL INTERPRETATION OF CANCER MAPS OF FINLAND**

**Author:** PIISPANEN R (Reprint)

**Author Address:** UNIV OULU, LINNANMAA, SF-90570 OULU,  
FINLAND\*\*FINLAND

**Journal:** Environmental Geochemistry and Health 11 ( 3-4 ): p 145-148 1989

**ISSN:** 0269-4042

**Document Type:** Article

**Record Type:** Abstract

**Language:** ENGLISH

**Abstract:** In order to reveal possible cause-and-effect relationships and correlations between geochemical variables and the incidences of various forms of **cancer**, geochemical maps (soil groundwater) and **cancer** maps of Finland are compared using standard methods of correlation analysis. The **cancer incidence maps** published by the Finnish **Cancer** Registry and soil and groundwater geochemical maps published by the Geological Survey of Finland, both in colour, were decoded to numerical incidence or concentration values by placing a rectangular grid of 684 evenly spaced observation points over each map representing the entire area of the mainland of Finland, i.e. the points were located at intervals of about 25 kilometres on the ground. Bivariate correlation coefficients were calculated between the variables for **cancer** incidence and the geochemical data matrices. As a general rule, the results show a low degree of correlation between the variables ( $r = 0.00-0.40$ ), which suggests that the types studied of **cancer** are not related to the geochemical variables. There are a few possible exceptions, however, such as **cancer** of the colon in males and females in relation to arsenic and uranium in the soil and hardness of the groundwater, where the Spearman product-moment correlation coefficients are 0.59, 0.55 and 0.51 respectively, so that the **cancer** may have a geochemical factor implicated in their aetiology, albeit very vaguely. The

relatively high correlation coefficients (0.61, 0.62 and 0.63 respectively) recorded for the dependence of total **cancer** in females on groundwater hardness and uranium and arsenic in till must be regarded as meaningless in view of the multicausative aetiology of total **cancer** (all forms combined).

**Registry Numbers:** 14797-55-8D: NITRATES; 7440-61-1: URANIUM; 7440-66-6: ZINC; 7440-38-2: ARSENIC; 7439-95-4: MAGNESIUM; 7439-89-6: IRON; 7782-41-4: FLUORINE

**Descriptors:** HUMAN NITRATES URANIUM ZINC ARSENIC MAGNESIUM IRON FLUORINE SOIL GROUNDWATER CARCINOGENS EPIDEMIOLOGY

**DESCRIPTORS:**

**Major Concepts:** Epidemiology--Population Studies; Freshwater Ecology--Ecology, Environmental Sciences; Oncology--Human Medicine, Medical Sciences; Pollution Assessment Control and Management; Soil Science; Toxicology

**Biosystematic Names:** Hominidae--Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia

**Common Taxonomic Terms:** Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Primates; Vertebrates

**Chemicals & Biochemicals:** NITRATES; URANIUM; ZINC; ARSENIC; MAGNESIUM; IRON; FLUORINE

**Concept Codes:**

07514 Ecology: environmental biology - Limnology

10060 Biochemistry studies - General

10069 Biochemistry studies - Minerals

22506 Toxicology - Environment and industry

24007 Neoplasms - Carcinogens and carcinogenesis

37015 Public health - Air, water and soil pollution

37054 Public health: epidemiology - Organic diseases and neoplasms

52805 Soil science - Physics and chemistry

**Biosystematic Codes:**

86215 Hominidae

28/5/11 (Item 1 from file: 972)

DIALOG(R)File 972: EMBASE

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0077865850 EMBASE No: 1999352182

**The Senegalese cholera epidemic of 1995 to 1996, an example of the geographic approach to health studies**

L'épidémie de choléra de 1995-1996 au Sénégal: Un exemple de géographie de la santé  
Roquet D.; Diallo A.; Kodio B.; Daff B.M.; Fenech C.; Etard J.-F.

Bel Air, 22490 Plouer-sur-Rance, France

**Corresp. Author/Affil:** Etard J.-F.: ORSTOM, BP 1386, Dakar, Senegal

Cahiers Sante ( Cah. Sante ) ( France ) December 1, 1998 , 8/6 (421-428)

**CODEN:** SMOFE **ISSN:** 1157-5999

**Document Type:** Journal ; Review **Record Type:** Abstract

**Language:** French **Summary language:** English; French

**Number of References:** 19

There have been many cholera outbreaks in Senegal since 1971. The last outbreak began in the Dakar region in August 1995. It spread to the Diourbel, Fatick, Saint-Louis and Thiès regions. In January 1996, the outbreak hit the Niakhar study area in the Fatick region. A team from ORSTOM (the French Institute of Scientific Research for Development in Cooperation) has been recording demographic events in this area for almost 15 years. The geographic approach is based on the automated mapping of cholera in hamlets and villages. Such studies investigate the factors determining the spread of diseases, within the context of land use. Three sets of data were used: demographic data that had been routinely collected and were available from a database, digitized maps and epidemiological data from a surveillance system set up to monitor the outbreak. A series of **incidence maps**, over time and on various scales, were generated using specialized software. The maps were analyzed and the outbreak was found to be heterogeneous over time. There were two waves of the outbreak and differences according to age and gender. The degree of heterogeneity depended on the place of residence. Heterogeneity was probably determined by village size, roads and the concentration of inhabitants within hamlets, which is roughly equivalent to the number of people per bore hole. These preliminary results suggest that further research is necessary, looking at different geographical scales (e.g. households, districts and regions). Qualitative studies of water use and the organization of the water supply are also required.

**Medical Descriptors:**

\* cholera--epidemiology--ep

adolescent; adult; child; demography; **epidemic**; female; geographic distribution; human; infant; major clinical study; male; newborn; review; Senegal

**SECTION HEADINGS:**

Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology

28/5/12 (Item 2 from file: 972)

DIALOG(R)File 972: EMBASE

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0021341560 **EMBASE No:** 2007439972C

**The spread of poliomyelitis in Germany since the end of World War II**

Die ausbreitung der poliomyelitis in Deutschland seit ende des zweiten weltkrieges  
Windorfer A.

Kinderklin., Stuttgart

**Corresp. Author/Affil:** Windorfer A.: Kinderklin., Stuttgart

Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift ( Dtsch. Med. Wschr. ) December 1, 1953 ,

78/27-28 (957-962)

ISSN: 0012-0472

**Document Type:** Journal ; Article **Record Type:** Abstract

**Language:** German **Summary language:** English

Although this paper deals mainly with poliomyelitis in Western Germany in the years 1946-1952, it also summarizes German epidemiological data since the first major outbreak in 1909. The epidemiographic data for Western Germany are very clearly presented in annual **incidence maps**. Since 1920 **epidemic** peaks have occurred at intervals of 3 to 5 yr., each peak being higher than the previous one. The incidence of poliomyelitis in inter-**epidemic** years has also steadily risen. On the other hand, the case mortality has steadily fallen. Poliomyelitis spreads slowly from '**epidemic** centres'. The coalescence of several **epidemic** centres produces large **epidemic** areas; areas heavily infected in one year tend to be spared in subsequent years. These phenomena have recently been blurred by the rising incidence of endemic poliomyelitis. The difficult years of 1914-1918 and 1945-1946 were marked by a very low incidence of poliomyelitis. This is in conformity with the well-known inverse relation between standard of living and poliomyelitis. This German experience cannot be explained by symptomless infection of infants under the protection of maternal antibody, as has been suggested for primitive communities.

**Drug Descriptors:**

maternal antibody

**Medical Descriptors:**

\* Germany; \*poliomyelitis; \*war

community; **epidemic**; German Federal Republic; infant; infection; mortality; protection

50/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R)File 155: MEDLINE(R)

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15578290 **PMID:** 12807802 **Record Identifier:** PMC212777

**Design of a national retail data monitor for public health surveillance.**

Wagner Michael M; Robinson J Michael; Tsui Fu-Chiang; Espino Jeremy U; Hogan William R

The RODS Laboratory, Center for Biomedical Informatics, University of Pittsburgh, Suite 550, 100 Technology Drive, Pittsburgh, PA 15219, USA. mmw@cbmi.pitt.edu

Journal of the American Medical Informatics Association - JAMIA ( United States )

Sep-Oct 2003 , 10 (5) p409-18 , **ISSN:** 1067-5027--Print **Journal Code:** 9430800

Publishing Model Print-Electronic

**Document type:** Journal Article; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

**Languages:** ENGLISH

**Main Citation Owner:** NLM

**Other Citation Owner:** NLM

**Record type:** MEDLINE; Completed

**Subfile:** INDEX MEDICUS

The National Retail Data Monitor receives data daily from 10,000 stores, including pharmacies, that sell health care products. These stores belong to national chains that process sales data centrally and utilize Universal Product Codes and scanners to collect sales information at the cash register. The high degree of retail sales data automation enables the monitor to collect information from thousands of store locations in near to real time for use in public health surveillance. The monitor provides user interfaces that display summary sales data on timelines and maps. Algorithms monitor the data automatically on a daily basis to detect unusual patterns of sales. The project provides the resulting data and analyses, free of charge, to health departments nationwide. Future plans include continued enrollment and support of health departments, developing methods to make the service financially self-supporting, and further refinement of the data collection system to reduce the time latency of data receipt and analysis.

**Descriptors:** \*Automatic Data Processing; \*Commerce--statistics and numerical data--SN; \*Databases, Factual; \*Disease Outbreaks; \*Nonprescription Drugs; \*Population Surveillance--methods--MT; Algorithms; Computer Security; Delivery of Health Care; Disease Outbreaks --statistics and numerical data--SN; Humans; Nonprescription Drugs -economics--EC; United States; User-Computer Interface

**CAS Registry No.:** 0 (Nonprescription Drugs)

**Record Date Created:** 20031013

**Record Date Completed:** 20031117

**Date of Electronic Publication:** 20030604

50/5/22 (Item 4 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2: INSPEC

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08415766

**Title:** WalkMap: developing an augmented reality map application for wearable computers

**Author(s):** Lehtikoinen, J.; Suomela, R.

**Author Affiliation:** Nokia Res. Center, Tampere, Finland

**Journal:** Virtual Reality, vol.6, no.1, pp.33-44

**Publisher:** Springer-Verlag

**Country of Publication:** UK

**Publication Date:** July 2002

**ISSN:** 1359-4338

**SICI:** 1359-4338(200207)6:1L:33:WDAR;1-P

**CODEN:** VIREFH

**Language:** English

**Document Type:** Journal Paper (JP)

**Treatment:** Application (A); Practical (P)

**Abstract:** We have designed, implemented, and evaluated a map application for wearable computer users. Our application, called WalkMap, is targeted at a walking user

in an urban environment, offering the user both navigational aids as well as contextual information. WalkMap uses augmented reality techniques to display a map on the surrounding area on the user's head-worn display. WalkMap is constructed by the means of software development, user interface design and evaluations, and existing knowledge on how humans use maps and navigate. The key design driver in our approach is intuitivity of use. We present the design and implementation process of our application, considering human-map interfaces, technical implementation, and human-computer interfaces. We identify some of the key issues in these areas, and present the way they have been solved. We also present some usability evaluation results ( 23 refs.)

**Subfile(s):** C (Computing & Control Engineering); E (Mechanical & Production Engineering)

**Descriptors:** augmented reality; cartography; computer displays; human factors; image processing; mobile computing; portable computers; user interfaces

**Identifiers:** WalkMap; augmented reality map application; wearable computers; walking user; urban environment; navigational aids ; contextual information; head-worn display; context-awareness; software development; user interface design; human-map interfaces; human-computer interfaces; usability evaluation

**Classification Codes:** C7840 (Geography and cartography computing); C6130V (Virtual reality); C5260B (Computer vision and image processing techniques); C6180 (User interfaces); C6150N (Distributed systems software); E1410 (Ergonomics)

**INSPEC Update Issue:** 2002-041

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56/5/6 (Item 5 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2: INSPEC

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05841754

**Title:** Effective visualization tools for large data sets [SPatial InfraRed Imaging Telescope]

**Author(s):** Oborn, S.M.; Garlick, D.S.

**Author Affiliation:** Div. of Comput. Sci., Utah State Univ., Logan, UT, USA

**Journal:** Proceedings of the SPIE - The International Society for Optical Engineering , vol.2178 , pp.40-7

**Country of Publication:** USA

**Publication Date:** 1994

**Conference Title:** Visual Data Exploration and Analysis

**Conference Date:** 7-8 Feb. 1994

**Conference Location:** San Jose, CA, USA

**Conference Sponsor:** SPIE IS&T

**ISSN:** 0277-786X

**CODEN:** PSISDG

**U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code:** 0 8194 1473 5/94/\$6.00

**Language:** English

**Document Type:** Conference Paper in Journal (PA)

**Treatment:** Practical (P)

**Abstract:** Explores the visualization techniques, design objectives, implementation trade-offs, and results of creating visualization tools for evaluating data from the SPatial InfraRed Imaging Telescope (SPIRIT III) space based sensor which is estimated will produce 8 Gbytes of data a day for approximately 20 months. The effectiveness of visualization tools is evaluated in terms of data accessibility and user control over visual information. Visual presentation is also evaluated as a contributing factor to the perceived effectiveness and success of these tools ( 8 refs.)

**Subfile(s):** A (Physics); C (Computing & Control Engineering)

**Descriptors:** aerospace computing; astronomical telescopes; astronomy computing; data visualisation; image sensors; infrared astronomy; infrared detectors; infrared imaging; radiometers; user interfaces

**Identifiers:** effective visualization tools; large data sets; design objectives; implementation trade-offs; space based sensor; data accessibility; user control; visual information; visual presentation; SPatial InfraRed Imaging Telescope; SPIRIT III; Midcourse Space Experiment; MSX; IR astronomy

**Classification Codes:** A9575P (Mathematical and computer techniques in astronomy); A0762 ( Detection of radiation (bolometers, photoelectric cells, i.r. and submillimetre waves detection)); A0760D (Photometry and radiometry); A9555L (Aerospace instrumentation); C7350 (Astronomy and astrophysics computing); C6130B (Graphics techniques); C6180 (User interfaces)

**INSPEC Update Issue:** 1995-001

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56/5/7 (Item 1 from file: 99)

DIALOG(R)File 99: Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs

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1254899 **H.W. Wilson Record Number:** BAST95050659

**On the design of hyper "spaces"**

Dieberger, Andreas ; Bolter, Jay D

Communications of the ACM v. 38 (Aug. '95) p. 98

**Document Type:** Feature Article **ISSN:** 0001-0782 **Language:** English **Record Status:** New record

**Abstract:** Part of a special section on the design of hypermedia applications. Spatial strategies used in the design process for hypermedia applications are discussed. Two strategies for spatializing are VIKI, which allows users to arrange information in a spatial layout and detect spatial structures in this representation, and WebWorld, a virtual landscape in which users can place links to their homepages or gateways to their own WebWorlds.

**Descriptors:** Graphical user interfaces; Hypermedia systems ;

62/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 155)  
DIALOG(R)File 155: MEDLINE(R)  
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18364035 PMID: 17709800

**A future of cancer prevention and cures: highlights of the Centennial Meeting of the American Association for Cancer Research.**

Cho W C

Department of Clinical Oncology, Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Hong Kong SAR, PR  
China. chocs@ha.org.hk

Annals of oncology - official journal of the European Society for Medical Oncology /  
ESMO ( England ) Feb 2008 , 19 (2) p205-11 , ISSN: 1569-8041--Electronic

**Journal Code:** 9007735

Publishing Model Print-Electronic

**Document type:** Congresses

**Languages:** ENGLISH

**Main Citation Owner:** NLM

**Record type:** MEDLINE; Completed

**Subfile:** INDEX MEDICUS

The Centennial Meeting of the American Association for Cancer Research (AACR) was held from 14-18 April 2007 at the Los Angeles Convention Center. This meeting brought together a diverse group of over 18 000 researchers working in the fields of basic and applied cancer sciences, and explored how cancer research could be used most effectively to prevent and cure cancer at the earliest possible stage. The goal of the AACR Annual Meeting was to stimulate the dialog between basic and clinical researchers so that the translation of new discoveries might be speeded up for the benefit of cancer patients. Advances in the clinical application of genomics, epigenomics and proteomics to diagnose, monitor and prognosticate cancer development led to a dramatic increase in the number of presentations with a translational focus at this year's meeting. Several remarkable areas were particularly highlighted in this report, including The **Cancer Genome Atlas**, cancer stem cells, microRNA and siRNA, targeted therapy and individualized treatment. This article tries to bring attention to some hot topics in the program that are both new and noteworthy. For those who did not attend the meeting, this report may serve as a highlight of this important international cancer research meeting.

**Tags:** Female; Male

**Descriptors:** \*Forecasting; \*Medical Oncology; \*Neoplasms--prevention and control--PC; \*Neoplasms--therapy--TH; \*Primary Prevention--trends--TD ; American Cancer Society; Combined Modality Therapy; Genomics; Humans; Neoplasms--genetics--GE; Primary Prevention--standards--ST; Proteomics; Research--standards--ST; Research--trends--TD; Review Literature as Topic; Survival Analysis; Tumor Markers, Biological--analysis--AN

**CAS Registry No.:** 0 (Tumor Markers, Biological)

**Record Date Created:** 20080204

**Record Date Completed:** 20080318

**Date of Electronic Publication:** 20070820

75/5/8 (Item 5 from file: 972)  
DIALOG(R)File 972: EMBASE  
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0072815773    **EMBASE No:** 1985221189

**Hypertension prevalence and the status of awareness, treatment, and control in the United States**

Roccella E.J.

National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, NIH, Bethesda, MD 20205, United States

**Corresp. Author/Affil:** : National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, NIH, Bethesda, MD 20205, United States

Hypertension ( HYPERTENSION ) ( United States )   November 20, 1985 , 7/3 I (457-468)

**CODEN:** HPRTD   **ISSN:** 0194-911X

**Document Type:** Journal ; Article   **Record Type:** Abstract

**Language:** English

Estimates of the prevalence of hypertension in the United States have varied owing to differences in interpretation and extrapolation of the data. In 1978 the National High Blood Pressure Education Program issued a consensus document estimating the prevalence of high blood pressure in the United States. Results from the 1976-1980 National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES II) allow for a revised estimate. The purpose of this report was to arrive at consensus on a prevalence figure and also to provide information on the distribution of hypertension by blood pressure level, age, race, and sex. The prevalence estimates used are based on hypertension defined as blood pressure measurements greater than or equal to 140/90 mm Hg (average of 3 readings taken on 1 occasion) or self-reported taking of antihypertensive medication. Based on NHANES II data, blacks have a higher prevalence than whites (38% vs 29%) and men show a higher prevalence than women (33% vs 27%). These data again confirm the tendency for the prevalence of hypertension to increase with age in the U.S. population - this holds true for blacks, whites, men, and women. Progress in high blood pressure control efforts has traditionally been measured by change in the status of awareness, treatment, and control. Changing the hypertension threshold from 160/95 to 140/90 mm Hg, as recently recommended, substantially lowers these measures: the percentage of hypertensives aware of their condition falls from 74% to 54%, the percentage taking antihypertensive medication falls from 56% to 33%, and the percentage with controlled hypertension decreases from 34% to 11%. These apparent decreases reflect a change in the frame of reference rather than changes in hypertension treatment status. In addition, hypertension prevalence rates from NHANES II (1976-1980) were applied to 1983 Bureau of the Census population figures to estimate the total number of Americans with hypertension and their distribution by age, sex, race, and severity of blood pressure level. Since NHANES II did not include persons 75 years of age or older in its sample, data from a pilot study on systolic hypertension in the elderly were used for

prevalence estimates in this age group. Estimates for children under 6 years of age and hypertensive persons controlling their pressures without medication could not be included in this analysis because of a lack of reliable data on these groups.

**Medical Descriptors:**

\* hypertension

**blood pressure measurement;** cardiovascular system; diagnosis; epidemiology;  
**geographic distribution;** human; prevalence; priority journal; risk factor; united states  
**SECTION HEADINGS:**

Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology  
Cardiovascular Diseases and Cardiovascular Surgery  
Internal Medicine

75/5/10 (Item 2 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2: INSPEC

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06670888

**Title:** Arkansas Gap analysis project: state-wide biodiversity mapping research

**Author(s):** Dzur, R.S.; Garner, M.E.; Smith, K.; Limp, W.F.; Xiaojun Li; Wang Song

**Author Affiliation:** Center for Adv. Spatial Technol., Arkansas Univ., Fayetteville, AR, USA

**Book Title:** URISA Proceedings. Papers from the Annual Conference of the Urban and Regional Information Systems Association

**Inclusive Page Numbers:** 74-83

**Publisher:** Urban & Regional Inf. Syst. Assoc, Washington, DC

**Country of Publication:** USA

**Publication Date:** 1995

**Conference Title:** Proceedings of 33rd Annual URISA Conference

**Conference Date:** 16-20 July 1995

**Conference Location:** San Antonio, MN, USA

**Number of Pages:** x+771

**Language:** English

**Document Type:** Conference Paper (PA)

**Treatment:** Application (A)

**Abstract:** Remote sensing and geographic information systems (GIS) technologies are facilitating biodiversity research and cooperation in Arkansas at a previously unforeseen scale. The Arkansas Gap project combines a three-prong approach to meeting the challenge of investigating biological diversity at a state-wide scale. This three-level approach, designed by the National Biological Service, mandates mapping of current vegetation, predicted vertebrate distribution and management boundaries. Within this framework, the Center for Advanced Spatial Technologies (CAST) is conducting research to accomplish these mapping goals for the Gap project. Defining current vegetation is a critical component in the Gap process. Landsat Thematic Mapper (TM) satellite imagery was used to map current vegetation of Arkansas. Using imagery

acquired between 1990-1993, the image processing team classified digital data on the basis of similar soil units in the EASI/PACE image processing environment. Data were correlated to existing vegetation information residing in CAST's GIS facilities. Output from this process consists of a vegetation map containing 150 million pixels, each characterizing the vegetation for a 30x30 m patch of ground. The vegetation map initiates connections among other aspects of the Gap mapping effort ( 8 refs.)

**Subfile(s):** B (Electrical & Electronic Engineering); C (Computing & Control Engineering)

**Descriptors:** biology computing; cartography; ecology; geographic information systems; image classification; remote sensing; soil

**Identifiers:** Arkansas Gap analysis project; state-wide biodiversity mapping research; remote sensing; **geographic information systems**; **biological** diversity; vegetation mapping; predicted vertebrate **distribution** mapping; management boundary mapping; Center for Advanced Spatial Technologies; Landsat Thematic Mapper; satellite imagery; digital data classification; similar soil units; EASI/PACE image processing environment; data correlation; GIS facilities; 30 m; 150 Mpixel

**Classification Codes:** B7730 (Other remote sensing applications in Earth sciences); B6140C ( Optical information, image and video signal processing); C7330 (Biology and medical computing ); C7840 (Geography and cartography computing); C5260B ( Computer vision and image processing techniques)

**Numerical Indexing:** size: 3.0E+01 m; picture size: 1.5E+08 pixel

**INSPEC Update Issue:** 1997-033

**Copyright:** 1997, IEE

75/5/15 (Item 1 from file: 8)

DIALOG(R)File 8; Ei Compendex(R)

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0013957360 **E.I. COMPENDEX No:** 1997503894273

**Infectious disease and climate change: A fuzzy database management system approach**

Penaloza, Manuel A.; Welch, Ronald M.

**Corresp. Author/Affil:** Penaloza, Manuel A.: Dep of Mathematics and Computer, Science, Rapid City, United States

**Editor(s):** Anon

**Conference Title:** Proceedings of the 1997 IEEE International Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium, IGARSS'97. Part 3 (of 4)

**Conference Location:** Singapore, Singapore **Conference Date:** 19970803-19970808

**Sponsor:** IEEE; NASA; NOAA; ONT; URSL; et al

**E.I. Conference No.:** 47149

International Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium (IGARSS) ( Dig Int Geosci Remote Sens Symp (IGARSS) ) 1997 , IEEE 97CH36042 4/- (1950-1952)

**Publication Date:** 19970101

**Publisher:** IEEE

**CODEN:** IGRSE

**Document Type:** Conference Paper; Conference Proceeding **Record Type:** Abstract

**Treatment:** G; (General review)

**Language:** English **Summary Language:** English

**Number of References:** 3

Infectious diseases are reemerging globally, many of them being climate-related. The integration of remote sensing and disease outbreak data along with GIS and artificial intelligence approaches provides the tools for predicting future disease outbreaks. A fuzzy database management system (FDBMS) has been constructed for this purpose, storing disease outbreaks and a variety of parameters such as precipitation, temperature, population density, elevation and other variables. The FDBMS is able to search the database and provide disease risk assessments based upon crisp and fuzzy conditions stated about spatial, temporal, climatic and other parameters. The fuzzy search is generated either by using a graphical user interface (GUI) or a fuzzy query language (FQL). FQL is an extension to the well-known relational Structural Query Language (SQL), and it allows the user to make complex queries. The FDBMS is able to display the locations of previous disease outbreaks on a world map in the system GUI. Currently, nine years of U.S. disease data from the Center for Disease Control (CDC) and from the state of Texas are stored in the database. A major expansion to global datasets is in progress, and international health agencies are asked to contribute to this effort.

**Descriptors:** Artificial intelligence; Climate change; Disease control; Fuzzy sets; **Geographic information systems;** Graphical user interfaces; Query languages; Remote sensing; Risk assessment; \* **Distributed database systems**

**Identifiers:** Fuzzy database management systems (FDMS); Fuzzy query languages (FQL); Structured query languages (SQL)

**Classification Codes:**

443.1 (Atmospheric Properties)

461.6 (Medicine)

723.3 (Database Systems)

731.1 (Control Systems)

903.3 (Information Retrieval & Use)

921 (Applied Mathematics)

75/5/17 (Item 2 from file: 144)

DIALOG(R)File 144: Pascal

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13010137 PASCAL No.: 97-0293408

Remote sensing and disease control : past, present and future

HAY S I

Trypanosomiasis and Land-use in Africa (TALA) Research Group, Department of Zoology, University of Oxford, South Parks Road, Oxford, OX1 3PS, United

Kingdom

Journal: Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical  
Medicine and Hygiene, 1997, 91

(2) 105-106

ISSN: 0035-9203 CODEN: TRSTAZ Availability: INIST-  
3084;

354000065389050010

No. of Refs.: 14 ref.

Document Type: P (Serial) ; A (Analytic)

Country of Publication: United Kingdom

Language: English

English Descriptors: **Biological monitoring**; Satellite;

Imaging; **Geographic information system**; Tropical

disease; Vector; Human; **Distribution**; Anopheles  
albimanus;

Glossina; African sickness; Malaria; Epidemiology

Broad Descriptors: Culicidae; Diptera; Insecta; Arthropoda;  
Invertebrata;

Glossinidae; Trypanosomiasis; Protozoal disease;

Parasitosis; Infection;

Public health; Culicidae; Diptera; Insecta; Arthropoda;  
Invertebrata;

Glossinidae; Trypanosomiase; Protozoose; Parasitose;

Infection; Sante

publique; Culicidae; Diptera; Insecta; Arthropoda;

Invertebrata;

Glossinidae; Tripanosomiasis; Protozoosis; Parasitosis;

Infeccion; Salud

publica

French Descriptors: Surveillance biologique; Satellite;

Formation image;

Systeme information géographique; Maladie tropicale;

Vecteur; Homme;

Distribution; Anopheles albimanus; Glossina;

Trypanosomiase africaine;

Paludisme; Epidemiologie

Classification Codes: 002B30A01C; 235

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81/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 155)  
DIALOG(R)File 155: MEDLINE(R)  
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15036942 PMID: 12410963

**GIS prediction model of malaria transmission in Jiangsu province.**

Yang Guojing; Zhou Xiaonong; Malone J B; McCarroll J C; Wang Tianping; Liu Jianxiang; Gao Qi; Zhang Xiaoping; Hong Qingbiao; Sun Leping  
Jiangsu Institute of Parasitic Diseases, Wuxi 214064, China.  
Zhonghua yu fang yi xue za zhi Chinese journal of preventive medicine ( China ) Mar 2002 , 36 (2) p103-5 , ISSN: 0253-9624--Print **Journal Code:** 7904962  
Publishing Model Print

**Document type:** Journal Article

**Languages:** ENGLISH

**Main Citation Owner:** NLM

**Record type:** MEDLINE; Completed

**Subfile:** INDEX MEDICUS

**OBJECTIVES:** To perform GIS spatial analysis on malaria transmission patterns in Jiangsu after setting up a malaria database and developing GIS model of malaria transmission in Jiangsu province. **METHODS:** The epidemiological GIS database of malaria in Jiangsu province was established using ArcView 3.0a software. The climate data covering Jiangsu province and its peripheral area were extracted from the FAOCLIM database, the total growing degree days (TGDD) for Plasmodium vivax were calculated, and spatial distribution for TGDD was analyzed by ArcView 3.0a. **RESULTS:** The predicted **malaria distribution map** based on TGDD was created, which showed that the transmission of malaria decreased gradually from west to east, which can be divided into three belts according to the degree of transmission. The 14-year mean morbidity **distribution map of malaria** in Jiangsu showed that the middle and west parts of Jiangsu is the most serious endemic area. The morbidity in the areas along the Taihu valley, such as Suzhou, Wuxi and Changzhou, as well as Nantong and a few of northern counties are the lowest. The morbidity of other places is at the middle level. The 14-year mean morbidity **distribution map of malaria** is correlated with predicted **malaria distribution map** for TGDD. **CONCLUSION:** It is possible to **monitor the malaria** transmission by GIS predicted model based on TGDD.

**Descriptors:** \*Databases, Bibliographic; \*Malaria--transmission--TM ; China--epidemiology--EP; Geographic Information Systems; Humans; Malaria --epidemiology--EP; Models, Biological

**Record Date Created:** 20021104

**Record Date Completed:** 20021119

81/5/3 (Item 3 from file: 155)  
DIALOG(R)File 155: MEDLINE(R)  
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14663570 PMID: 11832690

**Estimated global distribution and regional spread of HIV-1 genetic subtypes in the year 2000.**

Osmanov Saladin; Pattou Claire; Walker Neff; Schwarlander Bernhard; Esparza Jose  
Joint HIV Vaccine Initiative of the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Joint  
United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), Geneva, Switzerland.  
osmanovs@who.ch

Journal of acquired immune deficiency syndromes (1999) ( United States ) Feb 1 2002 ,  
29 (2) p184-90 , ISSN: 1525-4135--Print **Journal Code:** 100892005

Publishing Model Print

**Document type:** Journal Article

**Languages:** ENGLISH

**Main Citation Owner:** NLM

**Record type:** MEDLINE; Completed

**Subfile:** INDEX MEDICUS; AIDS/HIV

The objective of this study was to estimate the global **distribution** and **regional** spread of different **HIV-1** genetic subtypes and circulating recombinant forms (CRFs) in the year 2000. These estimates were made based on data derived from global HIV/AIDS surveillance and molecular virology studies. HIV-1 incidence during the year 2000 was estimated in defined geographic regions, using a country-specific model developed by WHO-UNAIDS. The proportion of new infections caused by different HIV-1 subtypes in the same geographic regions was estimated by experts from the WHO-UNAIDS Network for HIV Isolation and Characterization, based on results generated by HIV molecular epidemiology studies in 1998 to 2000. The absolute numbers and relative proportions of new infections due to different genetic subtypes of HIV-1 by different geographic regions were calculated using these two sets of estimated data. The results of the study demonstrated that the epidemiology of HIV-1 subtypes and CRFs is characterized by their differential distribution and varying significance as a driving cause of the pandemic on regional and global basis. The largest proportion of HIV-1 infections in the year 2000 was due to subtype C strains (47.2%). Subtype A/+CRF02\_AG was estimated to be the second leading cause of the pandemic (27%), followed by subtype B strains (12.3%). The same analysis confirmed an increasing role of HIV-1 CRFs in the pandemic. The authors conclude that combined analysis of data based on the global HIV/AIDS surveillance and molecular virology studies provides for a useful model to **monitor** the dynamics of the global spread of **HIV-1** subtypes and CRFs on regional and country levels--the information of potential importance for diagnosis and treatment of HIV/AIDS, as well as for the development globally effective HIV vaccines.

**Descriptors:** \*HIV Infections--virology--VI; \*HIV-1--classification--CL; \*Population Surveillance; \*World Health ; Genotype; HIV Infections--epidemiology--EP; HIV-1--genetics--GE; Humans; Incidence; Prevalence

**Record Date Created:** 20020208

**Record Date Completed:** 20020308

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Set	Items	Description
S1	2795682	(BIOLOGIC? OR ZOOLOGIC? OR PHYSIOLOGIC? OR BODY OR BODILY OR ANATOMIC? OR PATIENT? ? OR PERSON? ? OR PEOPLE? ? OR PATRON? ? OR CUSTOMER? ? OR USER? ?)(5N)(DATA OR SIGN OR SIGNS OR SIGNAL? ? OR INFORMATION? ? OR INFO OR DATAPOINT? ? OR SPEC OR SPECS OR SPECIFICS OR TEMPERATURE? ? OR TEMP OR TEMPS OR PULSE? ? OR GLUCOSE)
S2	215069	FEVER? ?
S3	253782	BLOOD() (SUGAR? ? OR COUNT? ? OR LEVEL? ? OR PRESSURE? ?)
S4	4215	VITALS
S5	92802	(THYROID OR HORMONE OR HORMONAL? OR STRESS OR GLUCOSE) (3N) (LEVEL? ? OR AMOUNT? ?)
S6	76259	(HEART OR HEARTS OR HEARTBEAT? ? OR BREATH? OR PULSE? ? OR RESPIRAT?) (2N) (RATE OR RATES)
S7	3093692	DIABET? OR FLU OR INFLUENZA? ? OR FLUS OR HIV OR HUMAN() IMMUNO() DEFICIENC? OR HUMAN() IMMUNODEFICINEC? OR ACQUIRED() IMMUNE() DEFICIENC? OR MALARIA? OR CANCER? ? OR ALLERGY OR ALLERGI OR HAYFEVER? ? OR HAY() FEVER? ? OR HYPERTENSION? ? OR HYPERTENSION? ? OR PANDEMIC? ? OR EPIDEMIC? ?
S8	5919049	S1:S7

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 S12 1271 CARTOGRAPH?  
 S13 4 WORLDMAP?  
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 OR PLACE(1X)PLACE OR (ZIPCODE? ? OR ZIP()(CODE OR CODES))(1X)( ZIPCODE?  
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 SCHEMATI? OR VISUAL?)  
 S16 3522 ATLAS OR ATLASES  
 S17 22958 PREVALENCE OR INCIDENCE OR DISTRIBUT?  
 S18 14136 (S12 OR WEARABLE(3N)COMPUTER? ? OR SENSER? ? OR SENSOR  
 OR SENSORS OR BIOSENS?R? ? OR DETECT?R? ? OR MONIT?R? ? OR SCANNER? ?  
 OR (SENSE? ? OR SENSING OR TRACK? OR DETECT? OR MEASUR? OR MONIT?R? OR  
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 S20 4 RD (unique items)  
 S21 77408 S10:S16  
 S22 122 S17()S21  
 S23 122 S22 AND S8  
 S24 122 S23 NOT S13  
 S25 51 S24/2004:2009  
 S26 71 S24 NOT S25  
 S27 59 RD (unique items)  
 S28 5511 S8(5N)S17  
 S29 1016 S28(7N)S21  
 S30 189 S28(S)S18  
 S31 187 S30 NOT (S23 OR S13)  
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 S34 82 RD (unique items)  
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 S42 36 S41/2004:2009

S43            39    S41 NOT S42  
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 S46            20    S45/TI  
 S47            20    S46 AND S9  
 S48            20    S47 NOT (S40 OR S37 OR S30 OR S23 OR S13)  
 S49            12    RD    (unique items)  
 S50           288   S35 (7N) (S11 OR S12 OR S15)  
 S51           265   S50 NOT (S47 OR S40 OR S37 OR S30 OR S23 OR S13)  
 S52           151   RD S51    (unique items)  
 S53            1    S51/2004:2009 FROM 9  
 S54           161   S51/2004:2009 FROM  
 9,16,160,148,621,441,149,15,635,636,135,619,457,444  
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27/3,K/23 (Item 8 from file: 148)

DIALOG(R)File 148: Gale Group Trade & Industry DB

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09656745    **Supplier Number:** 19320978 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

**Spatial smoothing of geographically aggregated data, with application to the construction of incidence maps.**

Muller, Hans-Georg; Stadtmuller, Ulrich; Tabnak, Farzaneh

Journal of the American Statistical Association , v92 , n437 , p61(11)

March , 1997

ISSN: 0162-1459

**Language:** English

**Record Type:** Fulltext; Abstract

**Word Count:** 6527    **Line Count:** 00539

**Spatial smoothing of geographically aggregated data, with application to the construction of incidence maps.**

**Abstract:** ...specifically suited for smoothing spatially aggregated data. It is particularly suitable for the construction of **incidence maps**. The method circumvents the arbitrariness of choosing a point within each geographic area at which...

**Abstract:**

...per aggregation area are available. We illustrate our procedures with an application to San Francisco **acquired immune deficiency** syndrome (AIDS) incidence data, where the aggregation areas correspond to zip code areas.

Our proposed...discussed in the next section. This model forms the basis for our application to AIDS **incidence mapping** where cases have been aggregated over zip code areas. In this application, N is

the...

...produce a smooth intensity surface that will aid the study of spatiotemporal change as the **epidemic** spreads.

The remainder of the article is organized as follows: In Section 2 we introduce...

...worked out in detail and serves to illustrate our methods, especially the construction of spatiotemporal **incidence maps**. We provide auxiliary results and the proofs for the asymptotic analysis in an Appendix.  
2...

...equal to) 1. The case  $d = 2$  obviously is the most important case for geographic **incidence mapping** applications. We assume that knowledge on values of the functions  $g$  and  $f$  is available...data as we encounter them in our application. Deaggregation becomes then necessary to construct smooth **incidence maps**.

### 3. ASYMPTOTIC RESULTS

For the asymptotic analysis of estimators (Mathematical Expression Omitted) (11), we require...if  $x = (X_{\text{sub } i})$ ,  $(Y_{\text{sub } n})(x) = 0$  otherwise.

### 4. CONSTRUCTION OF AIDS **INCIDENCE MAPS** FOR SAN FRANCISCO

We demonstrate our methods in the context of the spatially aggregated count...

...described in Section 1. Our aim is to describe the spatiotemporal spread of the AIDS **epidemic** in San Francisco. Counts of reported incident AIDS cases are available in spatially aggregated form...basis and thus contain additional time information. To demonstrate the temporal spread of the AIDS **epidemic**, we constructed the estimates for successive time

periods. To obtain reasonable numbers of observations for...1985-1987, total number of cases  $N = 3,497$ ), for the early rise of the **epidemic**

. The more recent spread of the **epidemic** is illustrated in Figures 4g and 4h, with estimated intensity surfaces for the years (g...

...Studying the sequence of maps in Figures 4a-h, it becomes evident how the AIDS **epidemic** started in a locally confined region near the center of San Francisco County in the...

...estimated surfaces beyond those implied by the theoretical derivations in Section 3. However, the estimated **incidence maps** allow us to visually display the spread of the AIDS **epidemic** rather instructively.

We expect the proposed methodology to be useful beyond the application to spatiotemporal...

...are available in epidemiological data bases, where the proposed methods could be relevant for disease **incidence mapping**.

The related situation of spatially aggregated regression data, which occurs whenever averages over aggregated areas...F., and Valleron, A. J.

(1992), "Epidemiologic Mapping Using the Kriging Method: Application to an

**Influenza-Like Illness Epidemic** in France," American Journal

of Epidemiology, 135, 1293-1300.

Centers for Disease Control (1985), "Revision...

...United States," Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, 36, 1-5.

----- (1992), "Revised Classification System for **HIV** Infection

and Expanded Surveillance Case Definition for AIDS Among Adolescents and

Adults," Morbidity and Mortality...

...Ulm, Germany. Farzaneh Tabnak is Research Scientist, California Department of Health Services, Office of AIDS, HIV-Epidemiology Branch, Sacramento, CA 94234. The authors wish to thank two referees and an associate...

...valuable help with several steps in the implementation of the program code. They thank the HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Branch, Office of AIDS, California Department of Health Services for providing access to...

27/3,K/39 (Item 1 from file: 149)  
DIALOG(R)File 149: TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM)  
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02944906 **Supplier Number:** 107123518 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT )

**A climate-based model predicts the spatial distribution of the Lyme disease vector Ixodes scapularis in the United States.(Research)**

Brownstein, John S.; Holford, Theodore R.; Fish, Durland  
Environmental Health Perspectives , 111 , 9 , 1152(5)  
July ,  
2003

**Publication Format:** Magazine/Journal

ISSN: 0091-6765

**Language:** English

**Record Type:** Fulltext **Target Audience:** Academic

**Word Count:** 5893 **Line Count:** 00519

**Text:**

...risk for Lyme disease in much of the United States. Although a county-level vector **distribution map** exists for the United States, its accuracy is limited by arbitrary categories of its reported...

...logistic model for I. scapularis in the 48 conterminous states to improve the previous vector **distribution map**. We used ground-observed environmental data to predict the probability of established I. scapularis populations...

...for habitat suitability was assessed by sensitivity analysis and was used to reclassify the previous **distribution map**. The spatially modeled relationship between *I. scapularis* presence and large-scale environmental data provides a...

...of prevention efforts at populations at risk at the appropriate times of year. Although a **distribution map** (Dennis et al. 1998) exists for the United States, both the criteria for classification and...

...Lyme disease (Fish and Howard 1999).

Because of the important role of an accurate vector **distribution map** for Lyme disease prevention, we developed a spatially predictive logistic model for *I. scapularis* in the United States to improve the current reported vector **distribution map**, and highlight areas of potential emerging disease risk. This model builds upon other vector distribution...

...We used this spatially explicit habitat suitability model to dissect the relative importance of seasonal **temperature** and humidity in determining the **biologic** constraints of *I. scapularis* distribution. This study is also unique because we validated the environmental...

...each variable, including mean, maximum, minimum, and standard deviation (SD).

We selected the U.S. **distribution map** of *I. scapularis* as the dependent variable in the model (Dennis et al. 1998). This **distribution map** was converted into the 0.5(degrees) grid, assigning each cell the category that took...  
...of 88% and a specificity of 89%. This cutoff was used to reclassify the

existing **distribution map**. Of the reported locations (n = 427), 66% were defined as established, and 11% of the...

...unsuitable. Areas previously defined as established maintained the same classification. We therefore propose a new **distribution map** for *I. scapularis* in the United States (Figure 5) with the categories established, suitable for...

...minimum temperature was the only variable to increase in importance, once again indicating a significant **biologic** role. Maximum **temperature** and vapor pressure also played a significant role in determining the range of *I. scapularis*...

...the conterminous United States. This suitability map builds upon data from the previously published vector **distribution map** (Dennis et al. 1998). Although their map comprehensively covers all counties of the United States...

...accurate predictions of the current and potential future distribution of *I. scapularis*.

Our improved vector **distribution map** evaluates whether a particular location can support a continuous population of *I. scapularis*. Therefore, unsuitable...J Med Entomol 31:323-332.

Rogers DJ, Randolph SE. 2000. The global spread of **malaria** in a future, warmer world. Science 289:1763-1766.  
SAS. 2001. The SAS System for...

**Long-Term Health Effects of Particulate and Other Ambient Air Pollution:  
Research Can Progress Faster If We Want It To.**

Kunzli, Nino; Tager, Ira Bruce  
Environmental Health Perspectives , 108 , 10 , 915  
Oct ,  
2000

**Publication Format:** Magazine/Journal

ISSN: 0091-6765

**Language:** English

**Record Type:** Fulltext **Target Audience:** Academic

**Word Count:** 4528 **Line Count:** 00383

...must be repeated separately for each research project.

There are a variety of applications and **users** of such

GIS

exposure **data**:

\* Environmental health scientists. Investigators of  
the long-term air  
pollution health effects will benefit substantially...

...may be easily derived from these maps (22,23).

\* Policy makers. Availability of annual exposure  
**distribution**

**maps** will allow continuous evaluation of the change over  
time in  
population exposure (e.g., the...

...This approach has been successfully applied once so far,  
with the use of  
the American **Cancer** Society (ACS) cohort (11). However,  
because  
exposure maps were not available to this study, cities...

...27.) Peters A, Pery S, Doring A, Stieber J, Koenig W,  
Wichmann HE.

Increases in **heart rate** during an air pollution episode. Am  
J

Epidemiol 150(10):1094-1098 (1999).

(28.) Pope AC, Dockery DW, Kanner RE, Villegas GM,  
Schwartz J. Oxygen

saturation, **pulse rate**, and particulate air pollution. Am J  
Respir Crit Care Med 159:365-372 (1999).

(29...

27/3,K/41 (Item 3 from file: 149)  
DIALOG(R)File 149: TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM)  
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02910991    **Supplier Number:** 58410756 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT )  
**GEOGRAPHIC MAPPING DEMONSTRATES THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN  
SOCIAL INEQUALITY, TEEN BIRTHS AND STDS AMONG YOUTH.**

Hardwick, Deborah; Patychuk, Dianne  
The Canadian Journal of Human Sexuality , 8 , 2 , 77  
Summer ,  
1999

**Publication Format:** Magazine/Journal

ISSN: 1188-4517

**Language:** English

**Record Type:** Fulltext **Target Audience:** Academic

**Word Count:** 6375    **Line Count:** 00590

...transmission chain, dispersing the rates of STD  
transmission over a  
broader geographic area, and an **epidemic** is no longer  
sustainable  
(Blanchard et al., 1998).

Ever since Snow first mapped cases of...

...the Broad Street Pump to identify the water source as  
the cause of the  
cholera **epidemic** in London in the mid-19th century, mapping  
of  
disease has been an integral epidemiological tool for small  
area analysis.  
Technological developments in the past twenty years have  
made geographic  
**information** systems easier to use for **people** outside the  
geographic **information** field (Clarke, McLafferty, &  
Tempalskilarke, 1996). Geographic **information** systems  
enable  
**users** to identify locations of high prevalence and monitor  
intervention and control programs for infectious  
diseases...

...the likelihood unique events would affect the stability  
of the rates and  
distribution over time. **Distribution maps** are supplemented  
by  
mapping by census tracts with high incidence rates to  
provide an additional  
...

...1992 and 1995.

Unprotected sexual intercourse puts sexual partners at risk for contracting STDs, including **HIV**. The most common reportable STDs in Toronto are genital chlamydia and gonorrhea. While the incidence...to core theory, areas with higher concentrations of a disease are necessary to sustain an **epidemic** (see Blanchard et al., 1998), suggesting increased need for targeted health promotion and prevention programming...

...genital chlamydia and gonorrhea) but not on any other maps, including the low family income **distribution map** (Figure 1). One may ask if there is a very sexually active, tight network of...

...teen births and/or genital chlamydia and gonorrhea may be missed if one relies on **distribution maps** as indicators of programming needs.

This study demonstrates the need for geographically targeted public health...

---

27/3,K/42 (Item 4 from file: 149)

DIALOG(R)File 149: TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM)

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01978062 **Supplier Number:** 71004386 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

^Estimating the number of helminthic infections in the Republic of Cameroon from data on infection prevalence in schoolchildren.

Brooker, Simon; Donnelly, Christl A.; Guyatt, Helen L.  
Bulletin of the World Health Organization , 78 , 12 , 1456  
Dec .  
2000

**Publication Format:** Magazine/Journal

ISSN: 0042-9686

**Language:** English

**Record Type:** Fulltext; Abstract **Target Audience:** Academic; Professional

**Word Count:** 6148 **Line Count:** 00512

...survey, we assumed that the prevalence remained stable.  
We provide estimates of the number of **people** infected  
in  
Cameroon using **data** for schoolchildren; additional  
estimates are  
based on the modelled, ages-stratified data. We also  
provide...required to  
incorporate more precisely within the estimation procedure  
the effect of  
geographical heterogeneity in **prevalence**. **Maps** of the  
distribution of the prevalence of helminthic infection are  
being developed  
for **malaria** (18) and lymphatic filariasis (19). Ongoing  
work, in  
collaboration with the World Health Organization, is...

...prevalence across districts using relations with  
environmental variables  
(20). This approach is being developed for **malaria** (21) and  
is an  
area of helminthic epidemiology which clearly warrants  
further work. Such  
studies...RW et al. The need for maps of the transmission  
of transmission  
intensity to guide **malaria** control in Africa. Parasitology  
Today,  
1996, 12: 455-457.

(19.) Michael E, Bundy DAP. Global...

...2000, 47: 245-288.

(21.) Snow RW et al. A preliminary continental risk  
map for  
**malaria** mortality among African children. Parasitology  
Today, 1999,  
15: 99-104.

(22.) Bradley DJ, McCullough FS...

27/3,K/43 (Item 5 from file: 149)  
DIALOG(R)File 149: TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM)  
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01635769 **Supplier Number: 18652650 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)**  
**Temporal and spatial distribution of anopheline mosquitos in an Ethiopian:**  
**implications for malaria control strategies.**

Ribeiro, J.M.C.; Seulu, F.; Abose, T.; Kidane, G.; Teklehaimanot, A.  
Bulletin of the World Health Organization , v74 , n3 , p299(7)  
May-June ,  
1996

**Publication Format:** Magazine/Journal

ISSN: 0042-9686

**Language:** English

**Record Type:** Fulltext; Abstract **Target Audience:** Professional

**Word Count:** 2413 **Line Count:** 00201

**Temporal and spatial distribution of anopheline mosquitos in an Ethiopian:  
implications for malaria control strategies.**

...clusters) (1). The nonrandom distribution of both anopheline larvae (2) and adult mosquitos (3) in **malaria** not only accounts for the focal and heterogeneous pattern of disease transmission but also suggests...

...than more expensive blanket coverage. Theoretical considerations on the nonrandomness of the spatial distribution of **malaria** vectors indicate that persistence of **malaria** is enhanced in a heterogeneous environment (4). Thus, knowledge of the spatial vector distribution could assist in **malaria** control operations.

Identification of vector clusters, however, can be of practical value only if performed...

...training personnel in this area.

This article describes the spatial and temporal distributions of anopheline **malaria** vectors in an Ethiopian village. Hand-captured collections of mosquitos inside human dwellings were compared...

...8).

Data management. Maps of the village, provided by the National Organization for Control of **Malaria** and Other Vectorborne Diseases (Ethiopia), were updated every month; construction of new houses and

abandonment...the negative binomial is not a good model to explain the mosquito distribution.

Mosquito spatial **distribution maps**. Plots of the vector density per house on village maps for the Ethiopian calendar year...

...and action. This calls for timely, low-level decision-making in the institutions responsible for **malaria** control. Spatial clustering of mosquitos was more evident during low population densities. Vector control strategies...

...for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases and by the National Programme for Control of **Malaria** and other Vectorborne Diseases, Ethiopia.

(Figures 1 to 4 ILLUSTRATION OMITTED)

(a) Copies of these...1968, 10: 1-20.

(11.) Bliss CI, Fisher RA. Fitting the negative binomial distribution to **biological data**. Biometrics, 1953, 9: 176-200.

(12.) Taylor LR, Woiwood IP, Perry JN. The density-dependence...

...USA. Correspondence should be sent to this author.

(2) National Organization for the Control of **Malaria** and Other Vectorborne Diseases, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

(3) **Malaria** Control, Division of Control of Tropical Diseases, World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland.

**Special Features:**

**Descriptors:** ...Malaria--

**Geographic Codes:**

27/3,K/48 (Item 5 from file: 15)

DIALOG(R)File 15: ABI/Inform(R)

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01513451 01-64439

**Sharing the wealth: Taking GIS data to the public**

Ammerman, Peggy  
American City & County v112n11 pp: 24-32  
Oct 1997

ISSN: 0149-337X **Journal Code:** AMC

**Word Count:** 2947

**Text:**

...well.

The common denominator seems to be an interest in being able to easily mass-**distribute map** data primarily for flexible viewing purposes. In just the past couple of years, a number...or simply breaks even with a GIS and map data distribution program, merely distributing the **data** to a wider circle of **users** can

27/3,K/56 (Item 1 from file: 619)  
DIALOG(R)File 619: Asia Intelligence Wire  
(c) 2009 Fin. Times Ltd. All rights reserved.

09154206 FBWP24593345 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

**\*FIGHTING MALARIA, WATERBORNE DISEASES THROUGH TECHNOLOGY**

BusinessWorld (Philippines)  
Monday, August 26, 2002

**Journal Code:** FBWP **Language:** English **Record Type:** Fulltext

**Word Count:** 479

...from the University of the Philippines-Manila is helping control and prevent the spread of **malaria** by using a sophisticated tool called remote sensing.

The researchers led by Dr. Lydia R...

...geographic information system (GIS) to detect environmental determinants that support mosquito and snail populations transmitting **malaria** and

schistosomiasis, respectively. The team did their research in Davao del Norte. Remote sensing is...

...to other traditional data collection method such as field investigation, research surveys and the like.

**Malaria** and schistosomiasis are water-related parasitic diseases which remain to be major public health issues...

...sensing and GIS technologies, accurate and up-to-date environmental data was generated. This includes **prevalence maps** of mosquitoes and schistosomiasis in study municipalities as well as risk maps of **malaria**.

A map was produced that can be used as a guide to locate malarious and...

...with community-based epidemiologic data to construct statistical models that can be used to predict **epidemic** or outbreaks. With models formulated, the health management officers can plan and monitor control programs...

34/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 9)  
DIALOG(R)File 9: Business & Industry(R)  
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01978240 Supplier Number: 25459484 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)  
**SB launches Cold and Flu Scale**  
( SmithKline Beecham is introducing cold and flu monitoring system, called Cold and Flu Scale; provides weekly measurement of incidence of cold/flu in UK )

Chemist & Druggist, p 19  
October 09, 1999

**Document Type:** Journal ISSN: 0009-3033 ( United Kingdom )  
**Language:** English **Record Type:** Fulltext  
**Word Count:** 209

34/3,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 9)  
DIALOG(R)File 9: Business & Industry(R)  
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01737786 Supplier Number: 24128455 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)  
**Patient Monitoring Systems - Corporate Developments**  
( Several firms are involved in the patient monitoring systems, including Hewlett-Packard, Marquette Medical Systems, and SpaceLabs )

Medical & Healthcare Marketplace Guide , v 1 , p I-614+  
1998  
**Document Type:** Journal; Industry Overview ( United States )  
**Language:** English **Record Type:** Fulltext  
**Word Count:** 1690 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

**TEXT:**

...Medical Systems, Inc.

Marquette Medical Systems is a leading manufacturer of medical electronics equipment and **systems** for diagnostic cardiology, **patient monitoring** and integration of clinical **information**.

Marquette's **Distributed** Monitoring Care 2000 consists of an entire suite of solutions developed to help the hospital...

---

34/3,K/14 (Item 11 from file: 16)  
DIALOG(R)File 16: Gale Group PROMT(R)  
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02058428 Supplier Number: 42659917 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

**Flu epidemic warnings continue**  
Chemist & Druggist , p 35  
Jan 11 , 1992  
**Language:** English **Record Type:** Fulltext  
**Document Type:** Magazine/Journal ; Professional Trade  
**Word Count:** 262

-  
...is no shortage of vaccines in the UK.  
Latest figures from the colds and flu **monitor** run by Meditex

Ltd for Smithkline Beecham show a distinct rise in the **incidence** of colds and **flu** with some degree of regional variation.

In South Wales two elderly patients died from illnesses...

---

34/3,K/15 (Item 12 from file: 16)

DIALOG(R)File 16: Gale Group PROMT(R)

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01951245 **Supplier Number: 42494082 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)**

**Tracking down the flu**

Chemist & Druggist , p S14

Nov 2 , 1991

**Language:** English **Record Type:** Fulltext

**Document Type:** Magazine/Journal ; Professional Trade

**Word Count:** 933

**Supplier Number: (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)**

**Text:**

Every week around 200 GPs provide information on the **incidence** of colds and **flu** in their practice. The result is an up-to-date **monitor** of the season's trends ...a colds and flu monitor with Meditex Ltd, a specialist research agency.

In 1987, the **monitor** was increased to give a regional split and today it provides weekly information on the national **incidence** of colds and **flu** to Smithkline Beecham Health Care.

The company sees the benefits as including:  
Allowing prediction of...

---

34/3,K/25 (Item 8 from file: 148)

DIALOG(R)File 148: Gale Group Trade & Industry DB

(c) 2009 Gale/Cengage. All rights reserved.

13702341 **Supplier Number:** 76914749 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT )  
**Timely detection of meningococcal meningitis epidemics in Africa.**

Lewis, Rosamund; Nathan, Nicolas; Diarra, Lamine; Belanger, Francois; Paquet, Christophe

Lancet , 358 , 9278 , 287

July 28 , 2001

ISSN: 0099-5355

**Language:** English

**Record Type:** Fulltext; Abstract

**Word Count:** 5872 **Line Count:** 00537

...in Africa are commonly detected too late to prevent many cases. We

assessed weekly meningitis **incidence** as a **tool** to

**detect epidemics** in time to **implement** mass

vaccination.

Methods Meningitis incidence for 41 subdistricts in Mali was

determined from cases recorded...

---

34/3,K/36 (Item 3 from file: 149)

DIALOG(R)File 149: TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM)

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02929838 **Supplier Number:** 87739657 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT )  
**Clinical epidemiology of malaria in the highlands of western Kenya.**  
**(Perspective).(Statistical Data Included)**

Hay, Simon I.; Noor, Abdisalan M.; Simba, Milka; Busolo, Millie; Guyatt, Helen L.;

Ochola, Sam A.; Snow, Robert W.

Emerging Infectious Diseases , 8 , 6 , 543(6)

June ,

2002

**Document Type:** Statistical Data Included **Publication Format:** Magazine/Journal

ISSN: 1080-6040

**Language:** English

**Record Type:** Fulltext **Target Audience:** Academic; Professional

**Word Count:** 4534 **Line Count:** 00408

...classification for epidemic-prone areas of Africa.

In high-altitude zones of western Kenya, clinical **malaria** has

an acutely seasonal **distribution**, is comparatively concentrated in

the pediatric population, and is a substantial public health problem every

...

...malaria in Kenya. Treating the highland districts as special cases; demanding intensive investment in early **detection**, warning, and forecasting **systems**; and frequent complex-emergency responses by government or nongovernmental organizations (33) may not be the...

---

34/3,K/40 (Item 7 from file: 149)

DIALOG(R)File 149: TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM)

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02024316 **Supplier Number:** 77276017 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT )

**Modelling HIV/AIDS epidemics in sub-Saharan Africa using seroprevalence data from antenatal clinics.**

Salomon, Joshua A.; Murray, Christopher J.L.

Bulletin of the World Health Organization , 79 , 7 , 596

July ,

2001

**Publication Format:** Magazine/Journal

ISSN: 0042-9686

**Language:** English

**Record Type:** Fulltext; Abstract **Target Audience:** Academic; Professional

**Word Count:** 8176 **Line Count:** 00723

...been undertaken in only a small number of locations (2-12). By contrast, sentinel surveillance **systems**, which **monitor** the **prevalence** of **HIV** infection in specific subpopulations, have been established in countries throughout the region, and data are...

www.CDC.gov

<http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/diseases/flu/WeeklyArchives1999-2000/weekly13.htm>

**^Influenza Summary Update**

(for the week ending April 1, 2000--Week 13)

<http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/diseases/flu/WeeklyArchives1999-2000/weekly08.htm>

**^Influenza Summary Update**

(for the week ending February 26, 2000--Week 8)

for current: <http://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/usmap.htm>

## INVENTORS

? show files

File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2009/UD=200973  
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? ds

Set	Items	Description
S1	1	PN=US 20060155580
S2	5711	AU=(KAWAMURA T? OR KAWAMURA, T?)
S3	20	S2 AND (MAP OR MAPS OR GEOGRAPHICAL?)
S4	19	S3 NOT S1

? log off

Dialog eLink: [Order File History](#)

1/25/1

DIALOG(R)File 350: Derwent WPIX

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0014753493 *Drawing available*

WPI Acc no: 2005-101125/200511

Related WPI Acc No: 2005-091314

XRPX Acc No: N2005-087849

**Biological information utilization system includes server which generates added value information representing geographical distribution of biological information of users received from measurement systems**

Patent Assignee: MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC IND CO LTD (MATU); KAWAMURA T (KAWA-I)

Inventor: KAMEI A; KAWAMURA T

Patent Family ( 4 patents, 106 countries )

Patent Number	Kind	Date	Update	Type
WO 2004114180	A1	20041229	200511	B
EP 1635282	A1	20060315	200620	E
US 20060155580	A1	20060713	200646	E
JP 2005507222	X	20060803	200651	E

Local Applications (no., kind, date): WO 2004JP8466 A 20040610; EP 2004746007 A 20040610; WO 2004JP8466 A 20040610; WO 2004JP8466 A 20040610; US 2005559723 A 20051207; WO 2004JP8466 A 20040610; JP 2005507222 A 20040610  
Priority Applications (no., kind, date): JP 2003173254 A 20030618

**Alerting Abstract WO A1**

NOVELTY - A server (120) receives the biological information of the users, along with

the measurement time from the measurement systems (110-1 - 110-n). The server generates an added value information representing the geographical distribution of the received information, based on the received information. The generated information is transmitted to a receiver e.g. personal computer (PC) (130), mobile telephone.

DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

1. server;
2. biological information utilization method;
3. biological information utilization program;
4. recorded medium storing biological information utilization program;
5. transmission data; and
6. receiver.

USE - For transmitting biological information such as body temperature, blood pressure, pulse, oxygen saturation level of blood of user using toilet apparatus or bed in home, public facility, medical institution, company, to receiver (claimed) such as personal computer (PC) with communication function, personal digital assistant (PDA), car navigation apparatus, mobile telephone, through network, for controlling spread of infectious disease such as influenza, food poisoning.

ADVANTAGE - Supports health care of users, reliably, by simple installation.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The figure shows the block diagram of the biological information utilization system. (Drawing includes non-English language text).

100 utilization system

101 network

110-1 - 110-n measurement systems

120 server

130 PC

Dialog eLink: [Order File History](#)

4/25/1

DIALOG(R)File 350: Derwent WPIX

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0019615048 *Drawing available*

WPI Acc no: 2009-P86207/200970

**Data creating apparatus for extracting meta data, has data creating unit for creating behavior map data representing classes converted by converting unit and representing modification relation among classes**

Patent Assignee: TOSHIBA KK (TOKE)

Inventor: IIDA T; KAWAMURA T; NAGANO S; SHIMOGORI Y; YAMASAKI T

Patent Family ( 2 patents, 2 countries )				
Patent Number	Kind	Date	Update	Type
US 20090259655	A1	20091015	200970	B
JP 2009252145	A	20091029	200971	E

Local Applications (no., kind, date): US 2009419777 A 20090407; JP 2008102444 A 20080410

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): JP 2008102444 A 20080410

### Alerting Abstract US A1

NOVELTY - The apparatus (100) has an extracting unit (101) extracting behavioral meta data about a topic from a document, where the behavioral meta data includes linguistic expressions about a behavior. A converting unit converts each linguistic expression into classes based on a behavior ontology that is expressed by a graph, where each linguistic expression about the behavior is set as an instance. A behavior-**map** creating unit (102) creates behavior **map** data representing each class converted by the converting unit and representing a modification relation among the classes.

DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

1. a relevant-behavior information output apparatus comprising a storage unit
2. a method for creating data
3. a method for performing a relevant-behavior information output.

USE - Data creating apparatus for extracting meta data about a topic from a document.

ADVANTAGE - The apparatus easily extracts a record of user behavior from the document accessible via a network and creates the behavior **map** data for presenting a relevant behavior based on the record.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The drawing shows a functional block diagram of a data creating apparatus.

100 Data creating apparatus

101 Extracting unit

102 Behavior-**map** creating unit

103 Behavior-**map** storage unit

104 Behavior-link weighting unit

105 Relevant-behavior selecting unit

DIALOG(R)File 350: Derwent WPIX  
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0014396643 *Drawing available*  
WPI Acc no: 2004-586035/200457  
Related WPI Acc No: 1997-483635  
XRPX Acc No: N2004-463421

**Road information provision system for vehicle, has road network database that adds ranking to road map data, to represent road map data from origin of each route, and supplies road information to user providing road attribute information**  
Patent Assignee: HITACHI LTD (HITA); ZH NIPPON DORO KOTSU JOHO CENT (NIDO-N)

Inventor: KAMIYA K; **KAWAMURA T**; MIYAI Y; NAKAJIMA J; SAKAI K

Patent Family ( 2 patents, 1 countries )

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JP 2004226422	A	20040812	200457	B
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### Alerting Abstract JP A

NOVELTY - The system includes a road network database (11) that adds ranking to road **map** data (10), to represent road **map** data from the origin of each route. When the road information user provides road attribute information such as position, road name or cross-point name, required road information (13) is searched from the database and supplied to the user.

USE - For providing road information such as traffic congestion during occurrence of accidents, through telephone and facsimile communication, to driver of vehicle e.g. passenger car or truck.

ADVANTAGE - Exact road information in a character or figure format can be obtained easily by simple operation of the user.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The figure shows a block diagram of the road information provision system for vehicle. (Drawing includes non-English language text).

1 center side apparatus

2-4 user terminals

10 road **map** data

11 road network database

13 road information

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Set	Items	Description
S1	619	AU=(KAWAMURA T? OR KAWAMURA, T?)
S2	0	S1 AND (MAP OR MAPS OR GEOGRAPHICAL?)

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No relevant results found.

